

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

New and Old Elevator of A. B. Chrisman Grain Co., Meredosia, Ill.

[For description see pages 66 and 67]



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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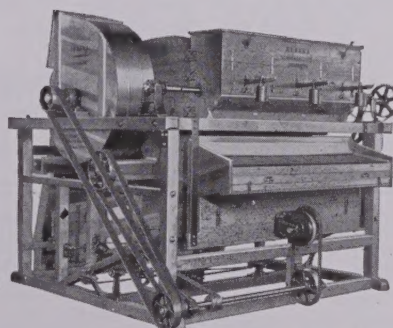
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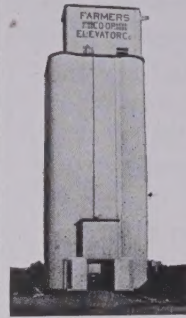
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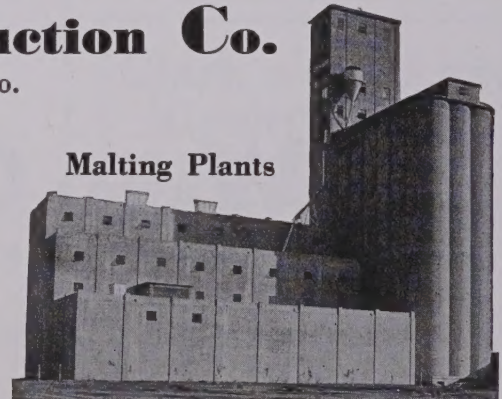
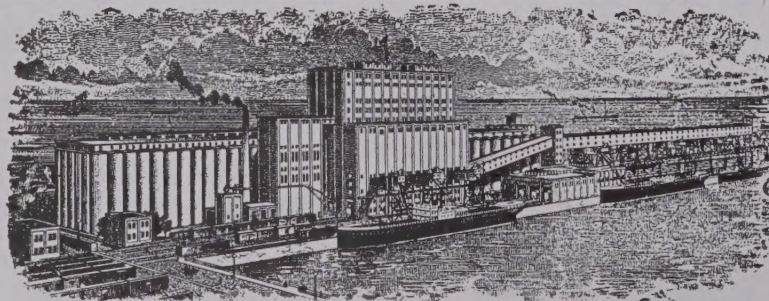
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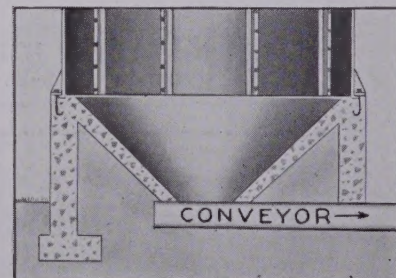
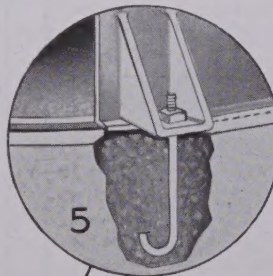
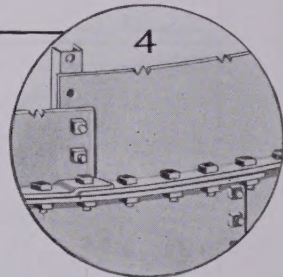
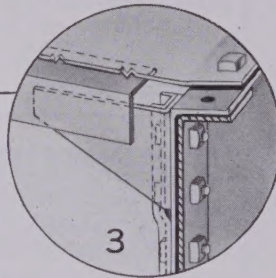
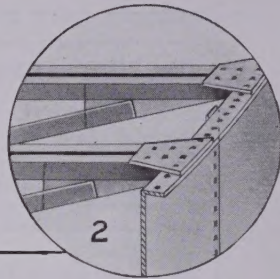
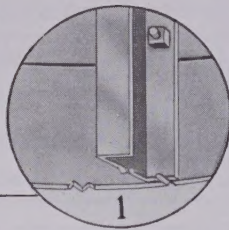
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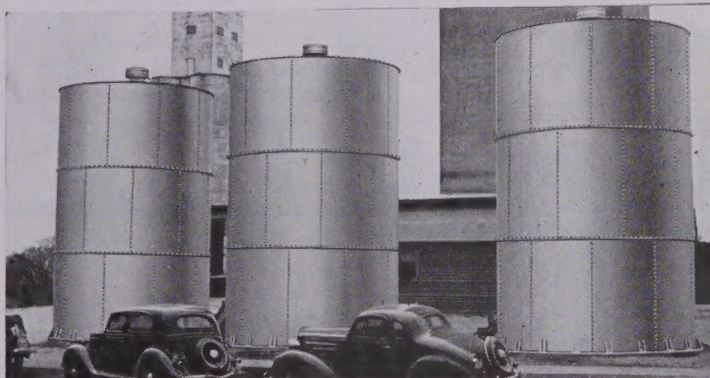
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Act now at these prices which bring you safe, permanent extra storage capacity with an investment you can afford to make—one that will bring you profitable returns.

Prices, F.O.B. Kansas City—Subject to Change Without Notice.

CAPACITY BUSHELS	DIAMETER	HEIGHT	PRICE
1290	9' 25/8"	24' 1 1/2"	\$ 308.21
1720	9' 25/8"	32' 2"	374.03
3555	15' 4 1/2"	24' 1 1/2"	497.29
4740	15' 4 1/2"	32' 2"	601.94
* 5925	15' 4 1/2"	40' 2 1/2"	901.33
* 7110	15' 4 1/2"	48' 3"	1063.30
7050	21' 6 3/8"	24' 1 1/2"	767.77
9400	21' 6 3/8"	32' 2"	944.37
11750	21' 6 3/8"	40' 2 1/2"	1153.68
*14100	21' 6 3/8"	48' 3"	1691.64
*16450	21' 6 3/8"	56' 3 1/2"	1847.07

*Channel steel columns are needed and supplied for these sizes only. Prices are for tanks less steel bottoms. Made of black steel of proper gauge and coated with prime coat of metal preservative paint. Orders will be handled in the order received. WIRE US or send coupon today.



BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

1289 Eastern Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.

989 6th Ave. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Send full facts on Butler Bolted Steel Grain Tanks. .

Sizeft. x ft. Size ft. x ft. Size ft. x ft., together with freight rate.
Firm Name.....By..... Title.....
Address..... City..... State.....

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—12,000 bus. elevator and feed mill for sale. Located east of Wichita. Address 86L4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

IOWA elevator for sale; first class condition; truck and automatic scales; electric power. Fine crop prospects. Terms. Write 86L6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—15,000 bus. elevator, 8 bins, completely remodeled, new scale and machinery, all electric; includes 40x60 flat house. Good grain country. Winfield Cray, Chester, Iowa.

POPCORN

WE WISH to establish connections with various elevators to handle popcorn, shelling, cleaning, grading and buying. Address 86J5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

WISHING TO RETIRE on account of age, offer for sale my 80 bbl. flour and feed mill. Old established business. J. Frank Austin, Galesburg, Michigan.

BUSINESS SALE

Owing to the death of one partner and illness of the other, we are offering for sale the Garrard Mills Property at Lancaster, Ky., consisting of a modern flour, meal and feed mill with large grain elevators, 3 warehouses, private R. R. siding; have good wholesale and retail business. Products been on market for years and well advertised, so you have no new business to build up; it is here for you. New wheat coming in and plenty here locally. Selling to settle the deceased partner's estate and partnership. It is priced to sell quick. Come and see it. W. F. Champ, Lancaster, Ky.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 322 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED GRAIN INSPECTOR wants position. Licensed on all grains and soybeans. Past draft age. Write 86M6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fairbanks 5,000 lb. capacity automatic warehouse floor scale. S. E. Brickner & Son, Decorah, Iowa.

MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS are so crowded with work, owners of machines or elevator equipment not now in use should be able to dispose of elevator supplies quickly through our Machines-for-Sale columns.

Crop Delivery Records

Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 23 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5¼x8½ inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

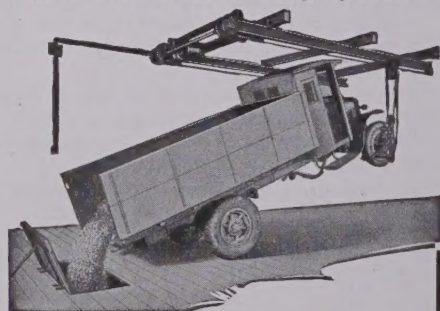
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

McMILLIN DUMPS

For Standard Truck, Heavy Duty & Semi-Trailer, Electrically Operated



Cut shows standard truck dump

A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck or semi-trailer. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. **SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE** in operation.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 86F10, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 86F11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 86F12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 86F13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

MOTORS—FANS—TRUCK SCALES

We have the equipment you are looking for at bargain prices. Quotations and our new 24-page Motor List are yours for the asking. J. Rosenbaum & Son, Inc., Centerville, Iowa.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

1 Delta Seal packer, single hand type; 1 Great Western Wheat Washer, 80 bu. cap.; 1, 3 h.p. hammer mill for screenings; 1, 50 h.p. Bauer hammer mill complete with motor; 1, 29-B Clipper cleaner; 1, 8-D Clipper cleaner; 1 Dundee Separator and polisher; 1 Eureka Dustless Receiving separator; 1 Pneumatic Automatic Sealer, packing and packaging unit, complete automatic, for 20 oz. packages; 1 Triangle gross weigher, for pancake flour; 1 McMillin truck dump; 12 ton truck scale, platform 8x16; 1 Ed-bauer gravity packer, 3 to 5 lbs.; 3 high rolls, 9x18, 9x30. Batch mixers, horizontal 200 lbs. cap. 400 lbs., 500 lbs. All with sifter attachment. 1 Steel King hammer mill. 6 large removable storage tanks of cement block and cable construction, size 16' dia. and 40' high. Cost \$93,000. Will sell at bargain. Address A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

STEEL GRAIN TANK for sale; 11,000 bus., riveted; Eureka receiving separator, catalogue No. 176; 60 bus. Fairbanks hopper scale. Write W. J. Fender, Hanover, Minn.

FOR SALE

1 2S16 Gruendler Hay Mill, complete with 50 HP motor.
1 J-B Mill No. 3 direct connected 50 HP motor.
1 Jay Bee direct connected 40 HP.
1 26" Monarch belt driven attrition.
D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

MILLS—MOTORS—ENGINES

22" Bauer, 24" Monarch, direct motor driven attrition mills. Gump No. 1 Bar-Nun motor driven grinder. 100 HP Fairbanks-Morse oil engine. All in good condition; priced to sell. Large stock **REBUILT-GUARANTEED** electric motors, all makes, types and sizes at money saving prices. Write us on your requirements. We buy, sell, repair and exchange. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 S. Wyman St. Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—16 Hammer Mills, sizes 20 HP to 100 HP; mostly Jay-Bees, one No. 4 Model W, 75 HP Fairbanks Morse Motor attached. Prices range from \$200 to \$1500, completely rebuilt, guaranteed. **FLOUR MILL**, 25 bbl. Midget Marvel with bleacher, bran packer, flour packer, cereal mill, buckwheat mill, wheat scalper, horizontal mixer, elevators, etc. All as is \$500. Also one floor level feed Burton ton feed mixer \$175. Indiana Grain Machinery Co., 420 S. Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Used Corn Cutter and Grader. L. F. Davis & Son, Lenox, Iowa.

WANTED: Three large used dust collectors, cyclone type. U. J. Cover Seed Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

WANTED: 1 coal unloading conveyor; 1½ ton vertical mixer; 1, 800 lb. to half ton trowel type horizontal mixer; No. 147 Clipper cleaner and rotex screen; 1, 200 bus. capacity wheat washer. Address 87N3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hamermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

WHAT DO YOU NEED

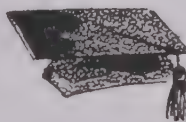
to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Hammer Mill
Attrition Mill	Head Drive
Bag Closing Machine	Leg Backstop
Bags and Burlap	Lightning Rods
Bearings { Ball	Loading Spout
{ Roller	Magnetic Separator
Belting	Manlift
Bin Thermometer	Moisture Tester
Bin Valves	Motor Control
Bleachers and Purifiers	Mustard Seed Separator
Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car { Puller	Power { Oil Engine
{ Pusher	{ Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R.R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	Scales { Truck
Corn Cracker	{ Hopper
Conveying Machinery	{ Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating { Machine
Dust Protector	{ Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Separator
Elevator Paint	Sheller
Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	{ Steel or Zinc
Feed Mixer { Dry	Silent Chain Drive
{ Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Storage Tanks
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Foundation Restoration	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Dryer	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago



GRAIN PROFIT QUIZ NO. 1

HOW MUCH GRAIN HAVE YOU GIVEN AWAY?

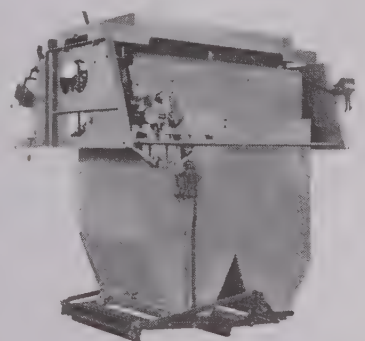
Your answer would probably be "none". Even your shipping records might verify that answer but—what proof have you of the record's absolute accuracy?

How many shipments have been overweight or underweight—due to human error?

Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scale with its unquestionable printed record of each shipment—to the last pound, a machine-precision accuracy, assures billing for *all* grain shipped. No gift weights—no profit losses—no underweights—no customer complaints.

Catalog G 1219 will tell you of the many exclusive advantages of automatic grain weighing and the compensation for changes in rate of flow and specific gravity.

Send for a copy



RICHARDSON

Chicago Minneapolis Omaha Wichita
San Francisco

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY, CLIFTON, N. J.



In the Grain Handling and Processing Industry

is the title of
A NEW BOOKLET
 that YOU will want

In addition to telling about Day Dust Control Installations, it describes other Day equipment and service to the Grain Industry. It also explains why low back pressure of DUAL-CLONE Collectors means better aspiration for cleaning machines—less power for fan systems. (High collector resistance is often responsible for poor suction on Dust Control Systems.) There are ample illustrations.

Send for *your* copy now.

The Dual-Clone Dust Collector and the results obtained through its use are fully described and illustrated.

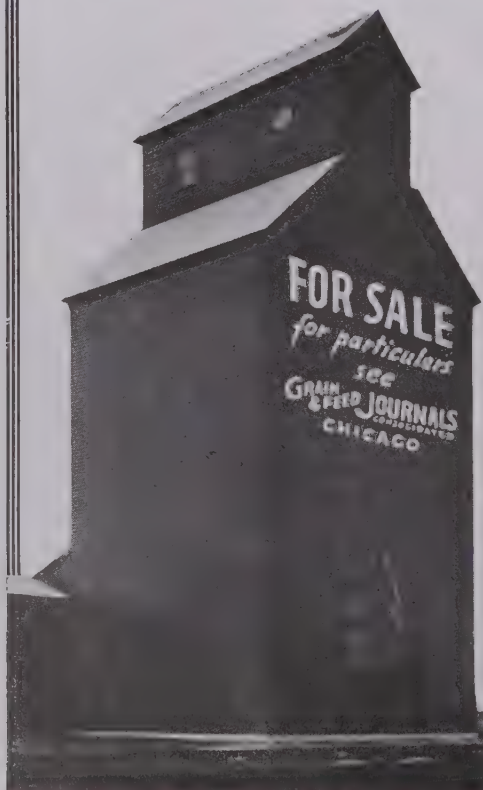


THE DAY COMPANY •

2938 Pillsbury Ave.
 Minneapolis, Minn.

In Canada, The Day Company of Canada, Ltd.

Your Opportunity!



In the entire history of the grain trade there never has been a more opportune time than now to sell an elevator. The increasing demand for grain storage space places a premium on all elevators.

If you want to sell your elevator now is the time to do it. Let the grain trade know about it through the "Elevator for Sale" columns of the Journals.

Send us complete details, we will condense into an advertisement and submit for your approval. The cost is but 25c per type line each insertion. Four consecutive insertions earn an attractive discount for cash with order.

The quicker you get your offer before the trade the earlier the sale will be made. Write at once.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1895

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 23, 1941

GRAIN is moving over the rails in a volume that indicates the high efficiency of shippers and carriers. July loadings are double what they were in January.

DISTRIBUTORS of rubber checks are still finding grain dealers who are willing to part with contract grain for an imitation bank check of doubtful value.

THIEVES, robbers, and burglars are again at work, and, as usual, took advantage of the double holiday July 4th and 5th to break into safes of isolated elevators.

DO NOT let one customer stand and wait while another customer is trying to waste your time arguing about the war. Your salesroom is for business. Let the orator hire a hall.

SPOUTING COBS from the cleaner in the elevator cupola out onto the ground is short sighted, as an overhead bin would catch and drop the cobs into waiting trucks, obviating the necessity of shoveling.

TO KEEP in step with changes in the A.A.A. program as it affects the grain business keep in touch with the county A.A.A. committee, to which is relayed the information that the state chairman gets from Washington.

IF INDUSTRY is not to be destroyed by arbitrary fixing of prices, there must be some flexibility to the ceilings with due allowances for increased costs of production due to labor restrictions and heavier taxation as well as to increased cost of materials.

UP TO JULY 12th 9,065 corn growers had repaid loans aggregating \$5,330,658 and redeemed 8,753,120 bus. of corn of the 1940 crop, after paying 3½% interest on money to conduct the speculation. Did the gamblers profit or lose by their investment?

THE WHEAT GROWERS who thought the penalty for exceeding their allotted acreage was only 15 cents a bushel before they planted their winter wheat are so aroused by the 49 cent penalty, they have given the Federal vote chasers a bewildering chill and Congress will probably soon reduce the penalty.

OPERATORS of country elevators containing wheat stored as collateral for a C.C.C. loan are greatly disappointed by the failure of their shipments of stored grain to grade as specified in the warehouse receipt they issued. All bailees will be held responsible for the grading out of grain just as they graded it in.

WHILE ONLY four accidents are reported in our news columns this number, one unguarded continuous belt elevator was directly responsible for a Minneapolis employe falling 60 feet to his death. We never did like to see a man riding the little step of one of these elevators. If he is carried over the top, he is likely to land on his head; if he falls off, he is sure to meet with disaster.

THE 12 FIRES reported in our news columns this number resulted in only five total losses, giving proof positive of greater vigilance on the part of the property owners in providing fire fighting equipment on every floor of their plants. The causes of partial losses reported included a slipping driving belt, spontaneous combustion of sacked alfalfa meal, overheated boiler stack, and sparks on roof formed of combustible material.

POLITICIANS are so impressed by numbers that a field exists for the organization of a Small Business Men's League. Such an organization would have the support of small investors and might successfully cross swords with the labor and farm minorities so vociferously demanding and getting more than their rights, in the legislative halls. What the whole country needs is a broader and less sectional and class view of legislation.

WHEN government needs so much increased production for war-preparedness that most powerful incentive to production, the profit motive, should be nurtured. Why have we so much wheat, so much gold? if not because the price paid by the government gives a profit to the wheat grower and the gold miner.

THE TOTAL EXPENSE of displacing an old thousand-bushel-an-hour leg with a modern leg having an hourly capacity of several thousand bushels is so small that the wonder is that every unfortunate possessor of the little legs commonly found in elevators of pioneer days does not displace the small legs, so that when the rush of grain comes after harvest, the grain elevator operator does not have to run his legs all night to make room in his receiving pits for next day's receipts.

INJUSTICE TO some localities results from bureaucratic dictation that wheat acreages must be reduced. In Missouri the wheat acreage is to be reduced 10 per cent, altho the state is short 13,000,000 bus. of wheat. That state is on the extreme western rim of the soft winter wheat belt, and its millers do not have competitive access to the surplus soft wheats grown east of the Mississippi River. They will lose their market to the millers of the surplus states, thus disrupting established industry.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC is selling surplus stocks of corn for fuel at five cents a bushel, and thus reducing the surplus in that country, but our CCC, although possessing enormous stocks of old corn, is still refusing to sell any of its stocks to regular grain dealers unless intended for immediate delivery to a feeder. No one has yet discovered the reason for this ridiculous prejudice against selling to reliable grain merchants, although it is well known that the enormous stock in possession of the CCC is more than the actual feeders will buy for several years to come. All would-be buyers should be treated alike.

BUROCRATS who seek to regiment the farmers, to destroy the private profit that is the incentive to industry and to place all workers under the social security yoke forget that our forebearers fled from monarchical governments in search of freedom to worship and work. The end will come and is even in sight when their descendants will rebel against the multiplying bureaucracy; and, as the result of an explosion or the orderly processes of our American system, abolish the bureaucratic system of government by whim and restore government by law and Constitution. The wage and hour division is a fair example of government by whim, for the bureaucrats, safely entrenched in office, openly admit they can not give a dead open and shut ruling that will stand the test of the courts.

More Storage Room Being Provided

Grain dealers everywhere, having full knowledge of the existing congested condition of all terminal storage facilities, are renting and buying abandoned warehouses, creameries, garages, dance halls, and other idle buildings easily obtainable to help store the surplus grain now being gathered from the bountiful crop of 1941. Not only are the terminal, sub-terminal and country elevator men erecting many new storage plants, but farmers are also providing new farm storage of better quality than ever undertaken heretofore.

Our news columns this number tell of the erection of 22 new grain elevators, 70 annexes and additions, in addition to many farm storage bins, so that the country is far better equipped to take good care of the new crop than it ever has been.

At the present writing we have not heard of any grain being stored out in the open, but the central markets are caring for a larger stock of new grain than ever. Many of these terminals and sub-terminal elevators are overloaded with grain deposited as security for excessive loans. The practice of the government lending more than the market value on any grain encourages farmers to borrow money and hold the grain in the hope of getting more than the loan value of their wheat in the open market. In other words, the government's excessive loans are tying up the storage facilities of the country and handicapping the non-cooperating farmers who desire to sell their grain now. Considerable old wheat is still tied up with old time loans, which helps to keep new crop grain out of central market elevators.

If the government would release all of the old wheat which it has taken over because of unpaid loans, the millers would be most happy to have it for making flour. This would help to release storage room for new grain. The AAA may have some legitimate reason for holding old wheat out of commercial channels, but has not yet disclosed it. Every wheat speculator who has accumulated a long line of grain has generally been put to the painful necessity of closing out his surplus at a greatly reduced price, and doubtless the government will be put to the same painful operation, but the taxpayers will foot the bill.

Paying a handsome premium for surplus stocks of wheat may delight the growers, and probably will influence some voters, but no country has ever been able to legislate unnatural value into any commodity. Supply and demand always has and always will control. Uncle Sam, the money lender, is sure to experience much difficulty in disposing of his large stock of wheat without a

heavy loss. In the meantime the enormous stock of wheat in Canada, Argentine Republic, and the U. S. A. is bound to exercise a most depressing influence on the wheat markets of the world. So long as the CCC persists in holding old wheat in store, great swarms of grain infesting insects are sure to revel in a pleasing feast.

Uniform 15 Per Cent Margins

The recent request by the Commodity Exchange Administration that all commodity exchanges require a uniform margin of 15 per cent on future transactions had its origin in a belief on the part of the administration that speculators were leaving the cottonseed oil market and going into lard futures because the margin required was less.

In fact this abandonment of the cottonseed oil market is due directly to the unlawful threats made by the chief of another government agency, the OPACS, that he was going unlawfully to set the price of cottonseed oil much below its present level. The natural result was a determination by the speculators to get out of that market.

The chief of the C.E.A. assumed that speculators were getting out of cottonseed oil and transferring their activities to lard because less margin was required to trade in lard than in cottonseed oil. An inquiry directed to the leading brokerage firms handling lard and cottonseed oil futures will disclose that there has been no such switching; and that the falling off in cottonseed oil trading has no connection with margin requirements. The destructive agency that is undermining the price of cottonseed oil, and of course cotton seed and cotton is the chief of the OPACS. He has already been called to account by the powerful southern cotton bloc in Congress and forced to back down from his ceiling on cotton products.

The request by the chief of the C.E.A., tho ill founded, is reasonable and if adopted would be beneficial all around, as establishing a uniformity among exchanges. In fact it would simply require the adoption of margin rules on the same fair basis as have been long established by the Chicago Board of Trade in its Regulation 1822.

The benefits of uniformity in promoting fair competition in trade is appreciated by those of us who remember the conditions existing that called into being the Uniform Grades Congress of 1906, when the grain inspectors of rival exchanges were accused of grading grain higher or lower as the market commitments of their members were advantaged. This was before enactment of the Grain Standards Act.

An eastern exchange immediately saw the light and raised its margin requirements on cottonseed oil futures.

Profiting by Correction of the Lightning Hazard

Three small lightning losses reported in our news columns this number discloses the prejudice against or the lack of authentic information on the efficiency of properly installed lightning rods. Forty years ago most of the country elevator losses were traceable direct to locomotive sparks or lightning.

The iron cladding of elevators has given permanent protection to country elevators from locomotive sparks, and so many of the elevators are now equipped with standard lightning protection, few elevators are sacrificed to the lightning hazard. The height of the average country elevator, combined with its isolation from other tall buildings, helps to increase the lightning hazard, while standard lightning protection corrects this hazard.

The credit allowed by fire insurance companies for standard lightning equipment is so liberal, any grain dealer interested in the safety of his own property will not delay in installing the best lightning protection obtainable, especially since the fire insurance company credit enables elevator owners to install lightning protection without cost to themselves, and to earn a permanent credit on their fire insurance premium.

New Ever-Normal Feed Bin

The contract by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with a co-operative Bufalo feed mill to manufacture 100,000 tons of feed to be stored in the bins of farmers in New York and states east would seem to be an extension of the ever-normal granary.

Its inauguration at this time probably is due entirely to the pressing need of the C.C.C. for room to store wheat and corn; for a plan to aid the farmers of Nebraska several months ago was not adopted by the A.A.A. altho urged by the present senator from Nebraska. The Nebraska farmers were willing to pay back in full for the corn lent, while now the government is planning to pay freight to New England, so urgent is its need for grain storage room.

One requirement is that after a farmer has stocked up with several months' supply of feed he will continue buying and placing in stock, using old feed first placed in stock, thus guaranteeing that his animals always will have to eat feed that is stale, if bugs fail to get it first.

If this scheme has any merit steps should be taken immediately to make it attractive to farmers who are not members of a co-operative and to feed millers operating private enterprises. These classes greatly outnumber those chosen for the experiment, and their aid would greatly increase the amount of grain disposed of. Unless thus made available

to all farmers and feed manufacturers it is doubtful whether any considerable amount of grain can be worked off.

Grain Grading Schools

Much to the credit of many country grain buyers, the attendance at Grain Grading Schools held heretofore has been large enough to constitute real encouragement for the promoters of these schools. The Iowa State College has just closed a most interesting series of grain grading schools that were promoted and conducted in the interest of a better understanding of the rules governing the grading of grain, as well as to gain practical experience in actual grading. While some country buyers have hesitated to attend these schools, all recognize that grain they ship to central markets must be sold by federal standards, so it behooves them to familiarize themselves with the rules, their interpretation, and use in classifying grains.

The new standards for soybeans and rye have confused many buyers, and doubtless some will experience real disappointment when they learn to their sorrow that they have over-graded their purchases. Then, too, flax is being grown this year in so many new sections that elevator men will be called upon to grade seed without having a clear understanding of the rules controlling flax seed grading. All dealers know that their shipments will be docked for foreign matter, and some will experience disappointing discounts even though they try to buy offerings on a fair margin.

Dealers appreciate that their returns from shipments to central markets will be governed almost entirely by the official grading, so it behooves them to take advantage of every opportunity to gain all information possible regarding the proper classification of their purchases.

The so-called Grain Grading Schools conducted by different authorities interested in the uniform grading of grain has not only promoted efficiency, but has helped to reduce the dockages and the discounts on shipments from country stations. Observing shippers are giving more careful consideration to the cleaning and classifying of grain loaded out of their elevators.

LOCOMOTIVE SPARKS have been directly responsible for the burning of so much valuable property adjacent to railroad right of way, the failure to perfect an efficient spark arrester has long been a pronounced reflection on the ability of mechanical engineers. The perfection of the oil burning locomotive has brot relief to at least one railroad and its neighbors, so that the safety of all property along its right of way is no longer threatened with a shower of sparks every time a locomotive passes.

Arrange Storage Before Shipping Loan Wheat to Chicago

The Wells sub-committee on storage and movement of grain at Chicago, of which Wm. C. Engel is chairman, after a meeting to consider the available grain storage space on July 17, adopted the following resolution:

"Due to the temporary scarcity of space in the Chicago terminal area, it is recommended that the shippers of wheat for the purpose of obtaining loans, should before loading, ascertain from their representatives in the Chicago area that space for unloading will be available. It is possible that shippers not following this recommendation will be charged with any and all obligations with respect to demurrage. It is the hope of the committee that this congestion will be relieved in the near future."

Space for only 1,500,000 bus. of government loan wheat was available, under the contract for a cut-rate of storage.

Ample space for handling wheat to be sold is available, as most of the many smaller elevators have not given the A.A.A. an option on their space at the losing rate of storage.

Altho the government shipped about 3,500,000 bus. of wheat recently from the Chicago elevators to the east, the C.C.C. is shipping 5,000,000 bus. of corn from steel bins in Iowa into Chicago to go into the vacated space.

Status of Foremen Under Wage Law

The Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor recently has held that, under the regulation, a foreman spending more than 20 per cent of the time worked by covered employees under his supervision in doing highly skilled manual labor, of a nature not performed by any other employee of his employer may not be classified as an executive employee, under Section 13(a) (1) of the Act, but is a *working foreman*, entitled to the minimum wage and overtime benefits of the statute.

Section 13 (a) (1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act exempts any employee "employed in a bona fide executive" capacity, as such term is defined and delimited by regulations of the Wage and Hour Administrator.

In October, 1940, the Administrator's regulation defining "executive" was amended. One of the significant changes made was in regard to the non-exempt work which might be done by an employee classified as an executive within the meaning of Section 13 (a) (1). Prior to the date of the amendment, the regulation provided that, among other qualifications, an executive employee "...does no substantial amount of work of the same nature as that performed by non-exempt employees of the employer..." The amended regulation, which became effective Oct. 24, 1940, changed this requirement to read "... whose hours of work of the same nature as that performed by non-exempt employees do not exceed 20 per cent of the number of hours worked in the workweek by the non-exempt employees under his direction..."

This amendment to the Administrator's regulations carries broad implications which often have been overlooked. Under the old definition, the test was whether the executive employee was doing a substantial amount of work of the same nature as that performed by covered employees of the same employer. Under the amended regulation, the test is whether the executive employee spends over 20 per cent of the number of hours worked per week by the employees under his control in doing work of the same nature as that performed by covered employees in the industry as a whole.

The Wage and Hour Division's interpretation of the change is that the phrase "of the employer" was deleted to take care of the situation in which the employee in question performs work which, tho non-executive in nature, is unlike work performed by other employees of the

same employer. In other words, the employee for whom the executive classification is claimed may not spend, under the amended regulation, more than 20 per cent of the hours worked in the workweek by the covered employees under his direction in doing work which in other establishments in the industry is normally performed by non-exempt employees, even tho no other employees of his employer do such work.

Northwest Short on Storage Space

A grain trade storage survey in the Northwest shows that early in July, when both country and terminal elevators should be well cleared in preparation for the new crop, a serious storage situation existed.

Two-thirds of Minneapolis' 96,142,100 bus. of storage space remained filled with old crop grain; 82 per cent of Duluth's 44,828,000 bus. of space was still filled. Country elevators in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, with 262,594,693 bus. of storage space, were still 71 per cent filled.

The Commodity Credit Corp. has ceased temporarily to order government grain into Minneapolis or Duluth to give the trade, government agencies, and the railroads time to develop means for avoiding embargoes when the new crops start to market.

Title to Crop

Walter Wodecki and others had been in adverse possession of land for several years and had standing in a field 32 sacks of vetch and 43 sacks of oats that the owners of the land hauled away. Their replevin suit was non-suited by the Circuit Court of Columbia County, Oregon, holding that the owner of the land was the owner of the crop.

The Supreme Court of Oregon said: "The rule applicable to the undisputed evidence is that the owner of land—assuming, without deciding, that defendants are the owners—has no right or title to crops fructus industriales raised on his land by one not in privity with him, and severed while he is still out of possession."

"The rule is thus stated in 8 R.C.L. 366: 'Where the rightful owner of land has been disseized by one who has taken adverse possession, all crops grown and harvested by the disseisor belong to him; and the rightful owner after a recovery of possession acquires no right to such crops.'—108 Pac. (2d) 521."

1941 Loans for Excess Wheat Extended

The U. S. Dept. of Agri. July 14 announced that loans on wheat defined as excess wheat under marketing quota provisions will be extended to April 30, 1943. This will affect wheat stored on farms or in approved warehouses. The present maturity date on all 1941 wheat loans is April 30, 1942.

The marketing quota provisions permit farmers to store their excess wheat, thus postponing payment of the 49-cent per bushel penalty. Officials also explained that next year it will be possible to market this wheat without penalty, provided the acreage allotment for the farm is underplanted or the producer suffers a crop loss.

Loan notes secured by excess wheat stored on the farm will be extended only upon evidence submitted to the county A.A.A. committee not later than Apr. 30, 1942, that insurance certificates have been extended, consent for storage during the extended period has been obtained, and required inspection fees have been paid. Loans upon excess wheat are made at 60 per cent of the rate offered to farmers who plant within their acreage allotments, and are made only upon wheat in excess of a farmer's marketing quota.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Wheat Penalties on Low Yields

Grain & Feed Journals: If a farmer who had exceeded his allotted acreage of winter wheat by 160 acres obtained a yield of only 8 bus. per acre, on how many bushels would he be penalized under the A.A.A. wheat marketing quota?—Kansas Shipper.

Ans.: Among the provisions in amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act is a paragraph that reads: "The marketing quota for a farm shall be (a) the actual production of the wheat acreage on the farm less the normal or actual production, whichever is smaller, of the acreage planted to wheat in excess of the farm acreage allotment, plus (b) the amount of old wheat carried over from previous crops for which no quota was in effect."

Another paragraph appearing in the explanation released by the A.A.A. says: "The quantity of wheat in excess of the farm marketing quota is called the 'farm marketing excess' and shall be determined on the basis of the normal production of the excess acreage. However, if the producer can prove satisfactorily that the actual production of the excess acreage is less than the normal production, he shall be entitled to an adjustment."

Accordingly, if the producer can prove that he received a yield of only 8 bus. per acre on his excess of 160 acres and this yield is below his normal yield, he would be subject to a penalty of 49c per bu. on 8 times 160, or 1,280 bus., instead of on the number of excess acres times the normal yield.

Loan Rate on Barge Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: Please let me know the amount of the loan the Government makes on number two soft red winter wheat delivered by barge to Chicago or St. Louis, Mo.

I am informed by the Market Record of St. Louis the loan on any wheat delivered by barge to either St. Louis or Chicago will be six cents less per bushel than if delivered by rail.

Our rail rate to St. Louis is 12 cents per 100 lbs. and total expenses for St. Louis in 1940 was 11.88 cents per bushel, and at that rate the loan for this year would be about \$1.03 for No. 2 soft red winter.

Opposite Eldred, on the Illinois River, there is a small elevator that is offering my customers \$1.065 on No. 2 loan wheat delivered to barge on river. This would give them only two and one half cents for handling and trans-

porting the wheat to either St. Louis or Chicago. How can they do this?—John Langer, Eldred, Ill.

Ans.: The St. Louis loan rate is \$1.15 on No. 2 red winter; and there is a deduction of 6 cents for grain arriving by barge.

On certain approved billing the 6 cents per bushel deduction is not made on barge wheat at the Chicago terminal, as provided in a bulletin issued June 27. The last paragraph in this bulletin states explicitly that it applies to no terminal other than Chicago.

The Chicago loan rate is the same as St. Louis on No. 2 red, \$1.15. The competing elevator may be planning to barge to Chicago with billing to avoid the 6-cent deduction. The bulletin issued June 27 from the Decatur office of the A.A.A. reads as follows:

"County committees are advised that warehouse receipts on wheat stored in terminal warehouses located in Chicago, if accompanied by a statement of guaranteed billing comparable to that required in Sec. 1, Wheat Form 1, Supplement 1, will not be subject to the deduction of 6 cents per bushel even tho the wheat represented by such warehouse receipts was shipped to Chicago by barge rather than rail freight."

"This ruling applies only to wheat stored in Chicago and does not apply to wheat shipped by barge to any other terminal market."

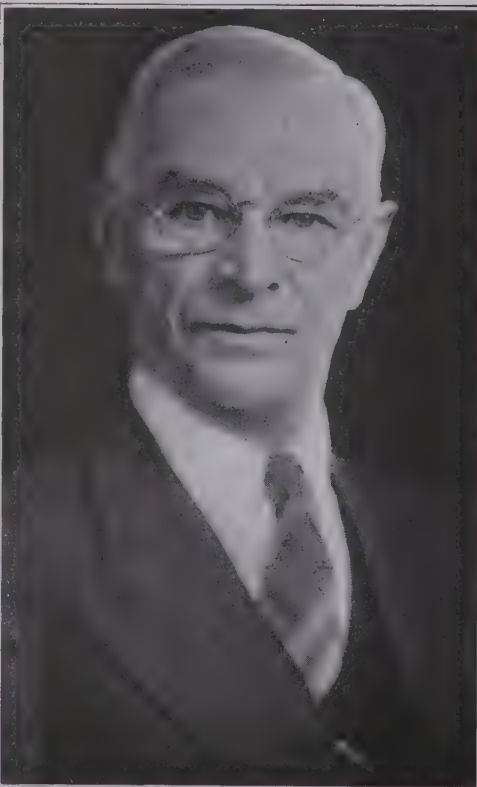
Eliminating Free Storage

On the eve of the movement of new wheat the operators of the two elevators at Monroeville, O., posted the following notice:

"In order to keep available elevator space for the movement of this year's wheat crop, the two local elevators, The Seaman-McLean Co. and The Monroeville Co-Operative Grain Co., have agreed that no free storage on grain can be granted, due to the shortage of box cars to load the grain into."

"The defense program has required so many cars to move materials that a definite shortage has developed."

"Grain will be received for storage to be shipped to a bonded warehouse or public storage at the regular rate of 1-30th of a cent per bushel per day, plus inspection and weighing fee, insurance and interest on the freight paid."



John O. Ballard, St. Louis, Mo., Deceased.

C.C.C. Crowding Farmers Out of Storage Space

The Warehouse Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade at a meeting held the afternoon of July 17 adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That every effort should be made to present to the Commodity Credit Corporation the fact that that corporation thru exercising its contractual rights in the reservation for its own merchandising needs space in terminal elevators in this market is entering into unfair competition with the farmers who must be provided with elevator space in order to qualify for the loans provided by Congress.

The Committee believes that a corporate agency of the government should not in these days of national defense effort prevent farmers from having maximum use of grain storage facilities.

The Committee realizes that the surrender of this contractual right on the part of the Commodity Credit Corporation would not make available elevator space in this market for all farmers who ordinarily use the market, but certainly it would relieve the tension temporarily and to that extent would be of benefit to the farmers of Illinois and would remove to an important degree railroad demurrage charges which otherwise the farmer would pay.

Canadian Wheat Deliveries

The Wheat Board has decided that it will not attempt to restrict deliveries of 1941 crop to country elevators, mills or grain companies during the present month. The instructions to the trade read as follows:

"In the case of 1941-42 wheat, which is delivered to country elevators, mills, or grain companies during July, this wheat may not be sold to the Board during July. If a grower delivering 1941-42 wheat in July wishes to sell it to the Board, he may not do so until August 1st next, and then the quantity sold may only be equivalent to the established quota at his point, as at Aug. 1st, and this quantity must be entered in his 1941-42 permit book. As soon as the quantity has been entered in the 1941-42 permit book, it may be deleted from the 1940-41 book. In the event a producer has already forwarded his 1940-41 permit book to The Canadian Wheat Board, in Winnipeg, it will not be necessary that the book be recalled so that the deliveries of new wheat in July can be entered."

A Testimonial to John O. Ballard

By ROGER P. ANNAN, St. Louis

In the passing of John O. Ballard, we are reminded of the fact that he lived a very active life as a member of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, covering a period of a little over 47 years. His membership dates from 1894.

During all of these years he devoted a great deal of time to the affairs of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, and also to the questions that concerned the grain men as a whole throughout the United States.

He had the distinction of having served as president of the Exchange two terms in succession, namely, 1917 and 1918. This service carries with it the most profound appreciation of every member of the Merchants Exchange.

He also was very active for many years in the affairs of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, having served as a director and a member of different committees.

During his life he was possessed with a most unusual quality to lend a helping hand to his fellow man when he was in distress. His heart was always open to those in whom he believed and felt worthy of his assistance.

He was interested in all that nature produced, principally the birds and the trees, and in his journeys to the rural districts, these two particular features were a hobby of his, from which he derived great pleasure.

The man who is interested in the functioning of nature, naturally is interested in the welfare of his fellow man. So in the passing of John O. Ballard, the Merchants Exchange of the City of St. Louis has lost one of the most outstanding members of the grain trade that the pages of its history will ever record.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

July 28, 29. The National Hay Ass'n, Anthony Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Sept. 5. Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 15, 16. Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Oct. 30-31. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dec. 9, 10, 11. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers' Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

April 2, 3, 4. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Read the Uniform Warehouse Agreement

Grain & Feed Journals: It has been called to our attention that some warehousemen have attempted to collect their $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. handling charge, and in some cases even the 1c per bu. terminal service charge where wheat is in store in a country elevator.

Such collections are contrary to the Uniform Storage Agreement under which country elevator operators are storing C.C.C. loan wheat. Charges are due only when loan wheat has moved by rail or to a terminal or sub-terminal elevator.

The Uniform Warehouse Agreement signed by country grain dealers with the Commodity Credit Corp., protects these dealers for the $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. handling charge, but this handling charge does not become due until the grain is ordered shipped out of the country elevator, or upon date of termination of the contract.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n, Dodge City, Kan.

Penalize Excess Production on Basis of 60 Lbs. per Bushel

Grain & Feed Journals: J. Carl Wright, state AAA administrator, has announced a new ruling on penalty for light test wheat. Under this ruling the total weight of the excess or penalty wheat will be divided by 60 lbs., and the bushels determined in this manner will be the penalty on excess bushels of wheat. He gives this method of figuring under this new ruling: If the wheat is 50 lb., 300 bus. excess would show a total of 15,000 lbs. and that divided by 60 lbs. would equal 250 bus. Therefore under this ruling the farmers would pay on 50 bus. less than originally computed.

The ruling states further, in cases where Oklahoma elevators and warehouses have refused to handle sample grades of wheat, or wheat mixed with other grain: "Producers who show to the satisfaction of the county committee that it is impractical to deliver excess wheat to an elevator or warehouse may obtain a receipt to avoid penalty and deliver wheat to any point in county designated by committee."—E. R. Humphrey, Sec'y Okla. Grain & Feed Ass'n, Enid, Okla.

Loans on 1940 Corn

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced July 12 that 940 loans made on the 1940 corn crop were repaid during the week ending July 5. This brought total loan repayments to that date to 7,979, representing 7,748,047 bus. valued at \$4,720,120. On the same date the Department reported 100,902 loans outstanding on 94,698,019 bus. valued at \$57,697,649. Loans by States follow:

State	Total Loans Made		Repayments	
	No. Loans	Bushels No.	No. Loans	Bushels
Illinois	12,585	13,493,287	3,405	3,712,497
Indiana	1,044	904,821	309	257,984
Iowa	58,969	58,930,112	3,101	2,836,993
Kansas	879	626,371	40	27,275
Kentucky	24	66,890	9	24,862
Michigan	9	5,649	2	856
Minnesota	10,383	7,953,436	174	146,007
Missouri	3,437	2,937,147	561	419,663
Nebraska	15,425	13,099,044	222	228,938
No. Dakota	96	113,150	11	12,358
Ohio	461	261,670	114	60,740
So. Dakota	5,531	4,026,562	25	17,126
Wisconsin	38	18,928	6	2,748
Total	108,881	102,437,067	7,979	7,748,047

Range of Grain Prices in Nebraska

Grain & Feed Journals: I started in the grain business July 1, 1902, and have never handled so large a crop of wheat since. The yield that year was extra heavy.

I have sold wheat from 45c to 50c per bu., and never paid over 80c until 1909, when the price went high enough so I could pay \$1. Since then I have bought wheat as low as 25c per bu., and as high as \$3.15, and have bought corn as low as 12c per bu. and as high as \$2.25. We had quite a range in grain prices before Uncle Sam got into the grain business.—Hall County Grain Co., Doniphan, Nebr.

Death of Harry Rogers

The cash grain group on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade loses one of its exceptionally cordial and genial members in the passing of Henry J. Rogers July 12, after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Rogers was born in Chicago July 4, 1875. Starting as an errand boy for a grain firm he became a member of the Board of Trade in 1897. He entered the employ of Lamson Bros. & Co. in 1907, and became a general partner in that firm in January, 1919.

Harry was kind and considerate of everyone and an innate gentleman, always courteous and ready to help anyone less fortunate.

When not busy with a rush of grain he thoroughly enjoyed joking with the other men around the cash grain tables. The Exchange Floor was his life and there he was thoroughly at home.

His ability in handling corn was widely known. His judgment of the markets, particularly corn, was sought. He will be missed on the Chicago Board of Trade both in a personal and business way.



J. D. Shanahan, Buffalo, N. Y., Deceased

Driveway Observations

By TRAVELER

AROUND the coal bins and coal yard of the New Hampshire Grain Co. at New Hampshire, O., stands a high fence. The fence is of heavy, woven wire, supported by steel posts. Above the woven wire, a few inches higher than a man's head, is a single strand of barbed wire.

Two entrances to the wired-in inclosure are guarded by huge, steel-framed gates, supporting woven wire, and carrying two strands of barbed wire above the top bar.

Manager C. R. Swartz says: "We used to keep our coal yard lighted at night by flood lights mounted on the elevator. But the wire fence does a better job of protecting our coal than the lights. Since erecting it we've suffered no pilferage."

Mr. Swartz's coal yard was once a part of the right of way of an electric line that gave connecting railroad service. The electric line gave up operation a number of years ago. Shipping solely with trucks, Manager Swartz manages to keep 50,000 bus. of elevator space busy.

* * * * *

A VENTILATOR on the elevator cupola will relieve the accumulation of hot air at this point in the summer time. It will encourage circulation of air and help clean out floating dust. The kind to install is the rotating type, mounted on ball bearings so that it always keeps its back to the wind, drawing air up thru and out of the elevator.

* * * * *

FLUORESCENT LIGHTING has taken hold in great fashion for lighting the offices of country grain elevators, and many elevators in Illinois and Indiana sport one or more of these blessings to the eyes, and savers of electricity. First installations are usually over the scale beam, where shadows over the numerals on the beam prove confusing. Second most popular point for installation is over the book-keeper's desk, where keepers of the records are required to work intensely to fill out the numerous tax and governmental reports now required of every business regardless of size. Where two or more fluorescent lights are installed at the same time, the buyer usually experiments. He puts in one of the blue type, and one of the yellow. When replacement of tubes becomes necessary, he standardizes on the blue.

John Shanahan Passes On

John D. Shanahan, 77, once prominent grain authority and chief grain inspector for the Buffalo Corn Exchange, passed away at Our Lady of Victory Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., July 14, following a long illness. Mr. Shanahan had been dividing his time between his home in East Aurora and Chicago. He was born in Buffalo, Oct. 24, 1864. His first connection with grain inspection work was as track helper in April, 1887, for the Buffalo Corn Exchange's inspection department. In 1898 he became grain inspector; in 1902, chief weighmaster, and in 1904, chief grain inspector at Buffalo for the New York Produce Exchange.

As sec'y-treasurer of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n for three years, 1903-5, Mr. Shanahan did much to keep the organization in effective working condition, and after his resignation from this office he continued to give the organization the benefit of his broad experience.

Mr. Shanahan was appointed to the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission by Gov. La Follette in 1905 and resigned in April, 1906. In the same year he was appointed assistant to the chief of the U.S.D.A.'s Bureau of Plant Industry. In this position he took an important part in establishing government grain standards, having charge of this division of the department. While serving the U.S.D.A. Mr. Shanahan made trips to China, India and Africa.

After leaving government service, Mr. Shanahan was employed by several private companies, including Niagara Falls Milling Co. and Spencer Kellogg & Sons.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Pasco, Wash., July 17.—Wheat will go 30 bus. to the acre in many fields. Seems to be no shortage of labor in this section.—F.K.H.

Doniphan, Neb., July 19.—Oats and barley are yielding from 25 to 35 bus. per acre, some of the oats yielding up to 50 bus. per acre.—Hall County Grain Co.

Goldendale, Wash.—The '41 wheat crop will be the largest in several years according to County Agent L. W. Ternahan. Forty bushels to the acre is predicted.—F.K.H.

Salem, Ore., July 17.—A. C. Anderson, head of General Feed & Grain Co., has broadcast the fact thruout the Willamette Valley that he is sorely in need of more crimson clover.—F.K.H.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., July 3.—The heavy rains and wind thru this section of Iowa, Northeastern and Southeastern, did considerable damage to oats and corn crops this past week. Lots of beans planted thruout the state. Oats and corn look very good right now.—J. C. Kintz.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—A bumper wheat crop is in prospect for the State of Washington. H. C. R. Stewart, senior statistician in charge of agricultural marketing service, estimates on the basis of early threshing returns that the state will produce 57,790,000 bus., compared with 41,808,000 last year.—F.K.H.

Ames, Ia.—Iowa's wheat and barley, like its oats, are suffering from spore-borne diseases caused by the heavy rains and hot, humid weather. Scab and smut damage on these crops is comparable to the damage to oats caused by a severe outbreak of rust.—L. C. Burnett, Iowa State College experiment station agronomist.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—Total production of grain, in thousands of bushels, as indicated by the General Crop Report of U. S. Dept. of Agr., was as follows: Corn, all, 2,548,709; wheat, winter, 382,321, all spring, 241,292; oats, 1,212,783; barley, 338,397; rye, 48,579; flaxseed, 30,018; beans, dry edible, 100-lb. bag, 18,046.

Topeka, Kan., July 10.—The Kansas winter wheat crop is estimated at 182,373,000 bus. as of July 1, according to the July crop report issued cooperatively by the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Corn production is estimated at 42,408,000 bus. as of July 1 or a yield of 18 bus. per acre. The oats crop is estimated at 38,422,000 bus. and may be compared with 43,596,000 bus. last year and 32,525,000 bus. the 1930-39 average.

Enid, Okla., July 9.—Harvest of the 1941 wheat crop in Oklahoma is nearly over except in the northwest counties. Our opinion is that it will go down as one of the hardest crops to handle in many years, from the elevator standpoint. The excess of rain not only damaged the crop and hindered the movement, but made it difficult for elevators to handle the different grades of wheat, some of which tested as low as 45 lbs.—E. R. Humphrey, Sec'y Oklahoma Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Winnipeg, Can., July 15.—Considering all factors in the three prairie provinces and allowing for the uncertainty of weather during July, we believe yields of wheat in Manitoba will be close to 20 bus. per acre. Coupling this with condition figures in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and assuming reasonable weather, we estimate that Manitoba will produce from 50 to 55 million bus.; Saskatchewan, 150 to 175 million; Alberta 110 to 130 million; total for the three provinces, 310 to 360 million bus. wheat—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man., July 18.—Except in the Province of Manitoba where wheat crop prospects have been well maintained, conditions in Western Canada show further decline. High temperatures in Saskatchewan and Alberta with only light scattered showers have reduced prospects. Rains are needed in most areas to carry the crop through the crucial filling stage. Conditions thru the West are characterized by wide variations, and weather conditions within the next two weeks will largely determine outturns.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 12.—The experts were all disappointed in the Government's July 10 report on our flax crop. They feel that the 30,018,000 bushels forecast is too low in view of the ideal weather conditions existing. The fact that the present acreage is identical with last year's final figure is also a matter of surprise as it was felt that a number of states including Minnesota would show a larger area sown to flax than last year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Kansas City, Mo., July 10.—Average protein of 6,385 cars of wheat tested at this market during June by the Kansas inspection department, was 13.64%; and 3,592 cars tested by the Missouri department, 13.61%. The average of the total of 9,977 cars tested by both departments was 13.63% protein, compared with 12.82% on 1,684 cars in June a year ago. A market average of 13.48% is shown on total inspections of 51,068 cars for the 1940-41 crop year, compared with 13.81% on 37,340 cars in the previous season.

Helena, Mont., July 15.—Some northeastern and east-central sections need additional rainfall to fill spring grains. Winter wheat needs dry, warm weather for ripening. Some early corn is beginning to tassel. Flax is about thru blooming and shows a heavy set of bolls. Considerable rye has been cut, and a few fields of winter wheat in the north-central part of the state have been cut with binders. All grain crops on summer fallow continue very promising.—Jay G. Diamond, senior agricultural statistician.

Decatur, Ill., July 19.—The wheat harvest thru this central area is nearly completed. The crop was spotted and generally the yields and quality very disappointing. None of the wheat is up to the quality of previous good years. Corn prospect is marvelous. Shooting is prolific, and weather has been ideal for pollination. The dark, deep green color reflects the excellent vigor of the plant. Everything so far has been perfect for the growth and development of the crop. The soy bean crop prospects, too, are excellent. Early planted fields are waist-high and have started podding. Beans have made considerably more growth than they did last year and condition is far above last season.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 1.—The region bordering the Adirondack Mountains is the critical drouth area of the state, county agent officials report. A survey of the 55 agricultural county agents of the state disclosed six counties that have less than 50% of a normal hay crop: Clinton, Essex, Washington, Jefferson, Oswego, and St. Lawrence. Twenty-five counties have 50 to 75%; and seven counties reported more than 75% of a normal crop. Only nine counties announced they would have any hay for sale this year, and virtually all others said extra hay would be needed. A few counties reported that farmers were putting in emergency crops, hoping for rains to make them succeed.—New York State College of Agriculture.

Pendleton, Ore., July 10.—Residents of 40 years, and a few hardy old timers of 60 years, say they have never seen anything like it for crops. Certainly this year will go down in history as being among the best. The majority agree that the crop will go from 40 to 50 bus. to the acre, and some say after making a count of kernels that it will go to 60 bus.—F.K.H.

Portland, Ore., July 7.—The 1941 cereal crop of the Pacific Northwest is so much larger than normal that it is truly extraordinary in every sense of the word. Not only is the cereal crop larger than normal by a very considerable margin in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, but a late survey of better than 3,500 miles in this section reflect a wonderful vegetable crop. Indications point to the biggest grain output per acre and perhaps the greatest cereal harvest known in the three states, despite the handicap of a further decrease in the wheat planting area.—F.K.H.

Dodge City, Kan., July 18.—Western Kansas has a wonderful barley crop which is threshing out from 20 to 40 bus. per acre, ranging in test from 42 to 46 lbs., but slightly weather-stained. Many producers will take advantage of the barley loan this year, being 45c per bushel basis No. 2 with discount for lower grades. The above loan rate applies to farm storage or warehouse storage when the storage is paid in advance. Warehouse loans, where the storage is not paid in advance, will be made at 7c per bu. less than the farm storage rate.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill., July 15.—About 60 per cent of the wheat and 25 per cent of the oats have been threshed or combined. Corn and soybean prospects are quite generally good to excellent. Part of the corn in central and southern sections is tasseling and shooting ears. Cultivation of the larger part of the corn crop in the north and in later fields downstate is nearing the final stage. Corn is cleaner than usual. The proportion of rowed beans this season shows a marked increase from about a quarter of the total soybean acreage planted in rows last year. Early fields of soybeans are blooming. The acreage of soybeans for all purposes is 5 per cent less than last year. The acreage harvested for beans will be heavily increased over that of last year and the acreage cut for hay and plowed under will be the smallest in years. Oats were hurt some by the late June heat wave, rust, and extensive lodging over the upper half of the state, although they will still average a good crop for the State.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. agricultural statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 16.—Early sown wheat is in the hard dough and probably out of danger. Late sown wheat shows good stand and color, and is filling satisfactorily. Some blight in barley reported from limited areas, but the present outlook is for both good yields and good quality. Oats in Minnesota have suffered rather extensively from red leaf rust, in some limited areas practically destroying the crop. While oats in the northern section seem to be filling

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Wheat											
	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20
Chicago	106½	106½	106½	106½	105½	105½	104½	103½	103	103½	103½	104
Winnipeg†	78	78½	78	78	76½	77½	77½	77½	78½	79	78½	78
Minneapolis	101½	101½	101½	101½	99½	100	99½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Kansas City	99½	99½	99½	98½	98½	98	98½	98½	96½	96½	96½	97½
Duluth, durum	94½	95½	94½	94½	93½	93½	93½	91½	91½	91½	91½	92½
Milwaukee	106½	106½	106½	106½	105½	105½	105	103½	103	103½	103½	....
	Corn											
Chicago	76½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75	74½	75	74½	74½
Kansas City	70½	70½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69	69	68½	68½
Milwaukee	76½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75	74½	75	74½	....
	Oats											
Chicago	38½	38½	38½	38	37½	36¾	36½	36	35½	35½	35½	36
Winnipeg†	36½	36½	36½	36½	35¾	36¾	35¾	36½	36¾	36¾	37¾	37½
Minneapolis	34½	34½	34½	34½	33½	33	32¾	31¾	31½	31½	31½	32
Milwaukee	38½	38½	38½	38	37¾	36¾	36½	36	35½	35½	35½	....
	Rye											
Chicago	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Minneapolis	53½	53½	53½	53½	52½	52½	52½	51½	51½	51½	50¾	51¾
Winnipeg†	56½	57	56½	56½	55½	55½	55½	55	55½	55½	55½	54¾
	Barley											
Minneapolis	41½	42	42	42	42	42	42	41½	41½	41½	40½	40
Winnipeg†	46½	46½	47	47½	46½	47½	47	48	48½	48½	48½	48½
	Soybeans											
Chicago†	142½	139½	140½	141	140½	142½	140	137½	138	140½	140½	139½
Canada Exchange	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	....

†October delivery.

normally, there will be much variation in the test weight and quality of the new crop, with an average test weight below last year. Rye harvest has commenced but will not be general for ten days. The quality varies from poor to good, as is usually the case with this winter sown cereal. Flax seems to be in excellent condition and is in all stages of development from flower to boll. In spite of the cool weather, corn seems to be making normal progress. The prospects at the moment in the Northwest are better than they have been for many years, some sections reporting the finest crop outlook they have ever had. Should the crop mature as at present indicated, the bumper yields would present acute marketing problems.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Winchester, Ind., July 19.—We have had an abnormal amount of rain the past week. Five days out of the seven there has been a little rain and some very hard rains, so hard that water stood in the wheat and corn fields. Everything is growing as well as we ever saw it. Wheat threshing is probably half over, yield is running all the way from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre, really heard of nothing less than 25 bu. Perhaps 25 per cent of the wheat crop is yet standing waiting for it to get dry enough to get in the fields with combines. Been no threshing now for two days. Wheat cut with the binders put in shocks is standing up well and don't believe it is damaged. So farmers that are cutting their oats with the reaper will let threshing go until they are ready, which won't be but a few days now.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

High Moisture Delaying Wheat Movement

Mr. Leitnaker of the Ohio A.A.A. says that, in an ordinary season, there would be a steady movement of wheat out of Fayette County to terminals and subterminals. This now is retarded because many country elevators do not have driers and are awaiting delivery of dry grain to mix with the "tough."

"If we had had good weather since July 1," Leitnaker said, "Ohio wheat would have been harvested and out of the way by this time. Instead, there have been periodic showers and high humidity. As a result, producers in certain communities are threshing simultaneously and much of their wheat is unsuitable for farm storage."

The A.A.A. official added that "if railroads ship wheat from Kansas, St. Louis and other midwest points for storage in the east, Ohio will get caught in the squeeze."

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.F.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Dec. 21	50,179	22,509	9,858	12,550	6,859
Dec. 28	50,621	22,695	9,649	12,297	6,971
Jan. 4	49,476	22,493	9,200	12,743	6,842
Jan. 11	48,528	22,639	9,075	12,761	7,374
Jan. 18	47,827	23,795	9,210	12,779	7,995
Jan. 25	48,445	23,364	9,187	13,534	8,757
Feb. 1	48,756	23,387	8,954	13,535	8,807
Feb. 8	49,308	23,384	8,705	13,451	9,269
Feb. 15	48,712	23,170	8,490	13,436	9,370
Feb. 21	47,286	23,623	8,350	13,516	9,561
Mar. 1	45,489	24,310	8,452	13,456	9,557
Mar. 8	43,552	23,906	8,491	13,411	9,593
Mar. 15	43,945	23,360	8,598	13,403	9,745
Mar. 22	44,552	23,694	9,935	13,315	9,973
Mar. 29	42,797	23,473	8,976	13,359	9,794
Apr. 5	44,649	24,495	8,990	13,525	10,653
Apr. 12	41,606	24,079	8,784	14,025	11,341
Apr. 19	44,092	22,845	8,693	13,970	12,445
Apr. 26	44,522	21,530	8,365	14,315	12,710
May 3	46,532	21,506	8,320	12,241	10,627
May 10	47,178	21,727	8,261	11,475	10,860
May 17	43,064	21,823	7,683	11,807	11,057
May 24	41,092	20,336	6,984	12,143	10,272
May 31	42,017	21,065	7,188	12,244	10,725
June 7	43,124	20,267	7,683	12,083	10,935
June 8	43,041	20,430	7,879	12,110	11,101
June 14	39,568	20,202	7,870	12,200	11,862
June 21	40,794	19,947	7,625	12,078	12,194
June 28	40,083	20,915	7,717	12,287	12,565
July 5	43,010	19,375	7,550	12,186	11,924
July 12	45,256	20,615	8,502	12,026	11,278
July 19	49,885	20,479	9,416	12,208	11,465

†All time low.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Doniphan, Neb., July 19.—About 20 per cent of the wheat has been harvested.—Hall County Grain Co.

Walla Walla, Wash., July 17.—Wheat harvest is well under way and many grain firms have opened their warehouses and elevators. There is ample space for sacked grain in the valley, but it remains to be seen what will be the situation for bulk grain. Some grain dealers predict that growers will have to return to sacks in order to take care of their crop.—F.K.H.

Wichita, Kan., July 11.—Many country elevators are filled and refusing to accept more wheat because they have no place to which they can ship it for storage. Storage space here is filled, or contracted, and more than enough wheat is on rails coming in to fill all available public storage space. Mills have only enough space left in their elevators to handle free wheat for milling purposes.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain for the month of June, 1941, in bushels, as compared to June, 1940, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts: Wheat, 4,698,288 (1,230,536); corn, 494,964 (339,098); oats, 47,910 (142,250); rye, 1,250 (1,700); barley, 70,570 (1,700); shipments: wheat, 1,335,000 (651,000); rye, (4,000); barley, 5,000; clover, sacks, 1,801 (566); timothy, sacks, 647.—Dept. of Information & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Receipts and shipments of grain, in bushels for June, 1941, as compared to June, 1940, expressed in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts: Wheat, 382,000 (275,000); corn, 2,022,000 (1,045,000); oats, 372,000 (200,000); rye, 1,500 (1,500); barley, 7,500 (12,000); soybeans, 64,500 (24,000); shipments: wheat, 106,000 (102,000); corn, 1,450,000 (697,000); oats, 438,000 (226,000); barley, 1,500; soybeans, 64,500 (12,000).—W. H. Howard, sec'y Board of Trade.

Decatur, Ill., July 20.—Central Illinois storage facilities are to be used temporarily to house several million bushels of the overflow wheat crop, in order to relieve the strain on terminal storage facilities at Chicago. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. here has agreed to accept 3,000,000 bus.; Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., over 300,000 bus.; A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., 1,000,000 bus. These processors customarily reserve their space to hold their own purchases of soybeans and corn.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 12.—During June and the first part of July receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth have continued far above normal. According to our estimate 740,000 net bushels of flax were marketed during June, compared to 74,765 net bushels marketed in June, 1940. From Aug. 1, 1940, to July 1, 1941, 24,300,000 net bushels of flax have been marketed. This is only 78 per cent of the Government's estimated 1940 production. This year, according to Government figures, we have a million bushels less than last year. On the other hand, our consumption of flaxseed is definitely higher. At the present rate of consumption we shall need between 40 and 45 million bushels of flaxseed in 1941.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Ottawa, Ont., July 17.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending July 11 was reported as 463,444,766 bus., compared with 466,581,094 bus. for the previous week and 282,251,249 bus. for the week of July 12, 1940. The stocks of 463,444,766 bushels include 2,388,659 bus. of durum wheat. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 36,749,828 bus., a decrease of 265,934 bus. from the previous week when 37,015,762 bus. were reported. During the week ending July 11 the export clearances overseas of Canadian wheat amounted to 3,085,188 bus. This compared with 2,012,384 bus. for the corresponding week in 1940. The accumulated total for the period from Aug. 1, 1940, to July 11, 1941, was 165,270,730 bus., compared with 146,108,450 bus. a year ago. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 11, amounted to 3,032,270 bus., a decrease of 1,914,436 bus. from the revised figures of the previous week when 4,946,706 bus. were marketed. During the cor-

responding week a year ago the receipts were 4,101,967 bus. By provinces the receipts for the week ending July 11, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1940: Manitoba, 465,768 (210,054); Saskatchewan, 1,581,609 (2,393,257); Alberta, 984,893 (1,498,566) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Wheat Growers Demand Revision of Penalty

Oklahoma and Kansas members of the House and Senate are organizing a movement to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to make it possible to reduce the penalty on wheat exceeding a farmer's quota from the present 49 cents per bushel.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio introduced a bill July 10 to reduce the penalty to 15 cents per bushel.

Representatives Rees of Kansas, Rizley of Oklahoma, and Wickersham of Oklahoma have introduced bills to cut the penalty to 15c a bu.

The House committee on agriculture met July 11 to consider how to resist the revolt by the farmers against regimentation by the A.A.A. enforced by the 49-cent penalty.

Farmers complain, also, that if a non-co-operator in the A.A.A. program wanted to take a government loan of about 58c a bu. for excess wheat placed in storage, he first had deducted the 49c penalty. That left him only 9c a bushel. While the officials denied this was being done, they agreed nevertheless that the non-co-operating farmer would receive 58c.

N. E. Dodd, western administrator of the A.A.A. just back from a tour of the midwestern wheat belt, said the department was prepared to stand pat on the penalty program regardless of farm objection.

Storage Congestion at Kansas City

W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has issued the following notice:

Due to the unprecedented amount of wheat that has been shipped to the Kansas City market for storage, estimated at 80% to 85% of the total receipts, the officers of the Kansas City Board of Trade regret to announce that the storage situation in this market is such that no more wheat for storage or loan can be taken in unless prior arrangements are made by each shipper to assure unloading upon arrival at Kansas City. All shippers are requested to take notice of this condition and effective at once, July 9, to avoid shipping such wheat to this market until further notice. If, notwithstanding this announcement, such wheat is shipped to the market the consignee cannot be responsible for demurrage accruing or for loss due to heating while in box cars.

This announcement does not apply to so-called free wheat; that is, wheat shipped to Kansas City for sale on the open market. The market is still in position to handle free wheat and other grains which is necessary to support flour mill operations and to meet ordinary merchandising requirements.

Some shippers who disregarded the Board of Trade notice are paying demurrage.

The railroad companies followed suit in the following notice, July 15:

In view of the fact that all available elevator facilities at Kansas City for the reception of grain for public storage are completely filled and cars of wheat are now on track at that point for which there is no space in public elevators, effective at once and until further notice all railroads will refuse to accept any wheat for consignment or reconsignment to Kansas City unless the shipper or reconsignor shall execute a certificate in the following form, to be endorsed on the bill of lading: I hereby certify that wheat contained in car.....consigned to Kansas City is for sale and not for storage. Signed.....

An exception to this restriction on the movement of wheat for storage will be made by the loading railroad provided satisfactory evidence is furnished to that railroad that storage space actually is available for the car or cars offered for transportation.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Justice Waught in the federal court set July 18 for the hearing of a suit testing the constitutionality of the law imposing a penalty of 49c per bushel on excess wheat.

Examine the Tie Rods

Periodic examination of the tie rods that strengthen large storage bins and replacement of them when they rust thru or break may save a more costly experience. Witness the experience of the Ocoya Farmers Grain Co., where a bin holding 10,000 bus. of Commodity Credit Corp. corn burst out at an outside corner on July 5, and poured 4,000 bus. of its contents over the railroad side track.

The 90,000 bu. cribbed elevator is an old elevator. It was built about the turn of the century, before the day of galvanized nails and iron-cladding. It is a large elevator, 46x61 ft. on the ground, and 60 ft. to the square. The bins are large, the corner bins holding 10,000 bus. each. The break occurred in the 2x8 cribbing about 15 ft. down from the square.

At this point a tie-rod had broken, according to Manager James McMahon. Unable to withstand the strain of holding shelled corn any longer without the aid of the tie-rod, the cribbing joint at the corner began to bulge and opened up at 1 o'clock p. m. July 5, to pour a part of the load out over the ground.

The Ocoya Farmers Grain Co. is fortunate in having so small a break to repair. A contractor was employed to pull the break together and rod it thoroly to prevent reoccurrence.

Less fortunate is the Charleston Elevator

at Charleston, Ill., operated by Edward Whalen, Jr. At 5:30 p. m. the same day, only 4½ hours after the break at Ocoya, a portion of the west wall of the Charleston Elevator broke out and dumped between 5,000 and 6,000 bus. of wheat, soy beans, and shelled corn out on the ground beside the elevator, about 1,000 bus. trickling through available openings to settle in the elevator basement. The Charleston break left a gaping hole in the west wall of the elevator, about 25 ft. above the ground.

In the construction of grain elevator bins, engineers figure a margin of safety in the strength of walls and joints. But age may reduce this margin to a point where a bin is just able to hold its contents without breaking. Then a sudden jar, or extra load thrust upon the bin, like the straw that broke the camel's back, may burst out the walls. Periodic inspection may help to avoid costly breaks.

Lewiston, Idaho—Let us suggest that interpretations of the Wage and Hour Law have no exceptions or exemptions.—Conlee-Kemper Co.

"Heavy rains during the first two weeks in June, followed by a series of other rains," says G. C. Decker, Iowa State College extension entomologist, "practically wiped out the chinch bug population in Iowa." Only counties reporting chinch bug activities are Woodbury, Crawford, Monona and Harrison.

Systematic Bookkeeping for Elevators

By FRANKLYN S. BETZ, Chicago, before Indiana Grain Dealers' Assn.

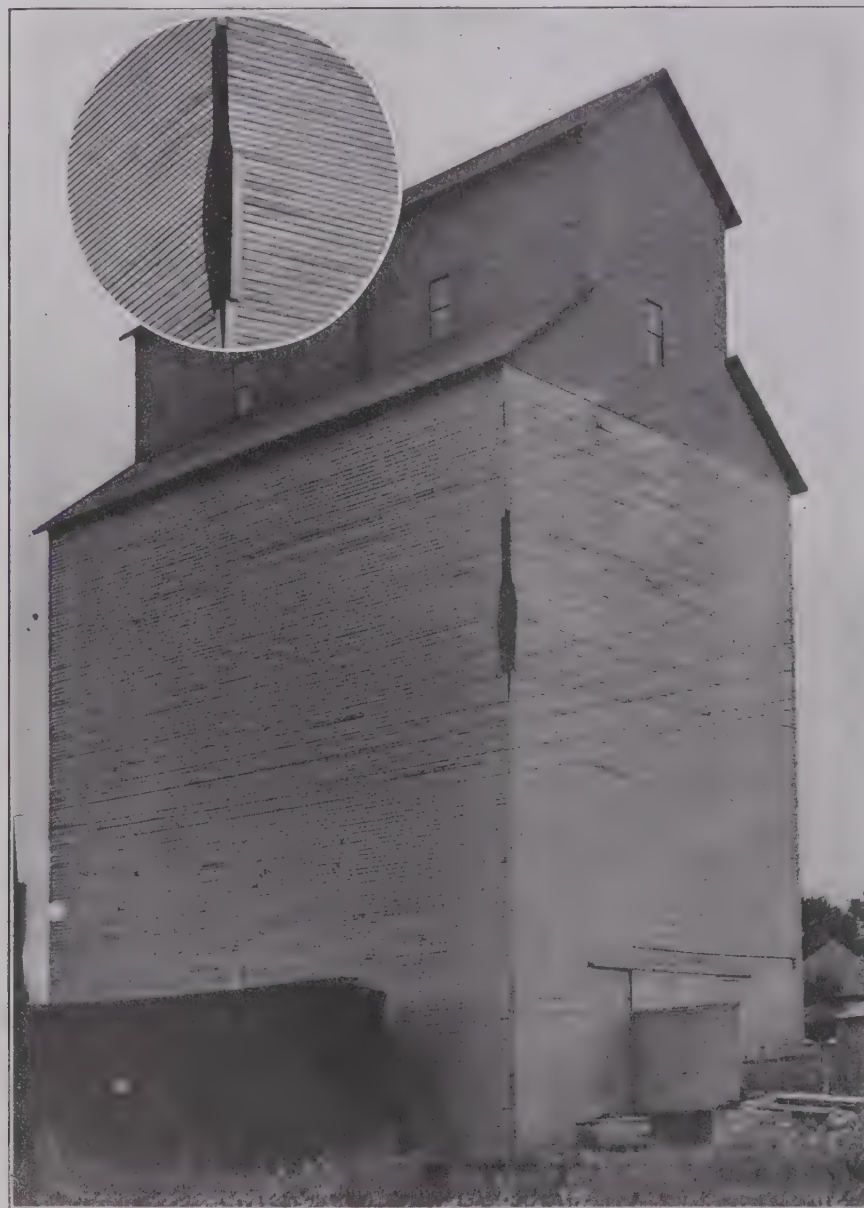
Some folks get scared to death when you approach the subject of "double-entry", as tho it were some horrid nightmare or mysterious manipulation of figures that is mentioned, when it is no such thing, as those who know will attest.

Every transaction effects two accounts, you take from one and give to the other. As for instance you take from your accounts receivable and give to your cash account when the customer comes in and pays up. "Double-entry" is merely effecting each account on the records that is affected in the transaction. Good, well-kept records afford a ready proof of your accounts.

There ought not to be any question about the legitimacy of Bill Jones' account if accounts are kept up and a five-point proof is readily available. What is a "Five-Point Proof?" It is this: (1) A Trial Balance of the Ledger. (2) An account in balance with your cash. (3) A reconciliation with your bank's statement. (4) A control of your personal accounts. (5) A reliable inventory. These accounts as they are kept in a double entry system are so interwoven that they assist each to prove the other's legitimacy and correctness. If Jones disputes his account, well kept original records are first necessary as a foundation of the truthfulness of the account. If your cash account has been reflecting your actual cash each day, this is another step. If you insist on a receipt for the cash or payment and make a practice of giving one with a duplicate record, this is foolproof evidence that he has not paid the account, if and when all of these factors obtain.

A PROCESS OF CONSOLIDATION.—Bookkeeping is a process of consolidation, of condensation of accounts. The most essential element in good bookkeeping is making clear original entries. I am, as many others are, in favor of duplicate or triplicate, consecutively numbered slips, one of which is preserved on file from which the bookkeeping originates. The books may be destroyed or even not kept, but if these original entries are orderly preserved, a set of books can be made up. In fact, I have had such a performance to perform with the result that a very accurate set of books was set up. I have picked slips from pegs and nails on the walls, have registered an orderly kept set of checks and deposits, have related grain purchases and sales from original records such as to enable me to make up a set of books. In one case, I remember what the operator said, "Let the auditor do it!" It certainly would be a bore for an auditor to go from place to place to record and classify transactions, from which to make up a report. By the way auditing is an entirely different thing from bookkeeping. It is the auditor's business to interpret records and accounts, not to make them up. Auditing is a science, bookkeeping is an art, and it is the height of satisfaction to an auditor when he finds a real "artist" in keeping records.

LOSS OR GAIN.—The consolidation of accounts into a systematic, orderly way is an art. What every concern is finally endeavoring to do is to discover that final figure, "Loss or Gain", in the business. All accounts are recorded in terms of values to enable the concern to determine the loss or gain in the operations. This could be done through keeping but one account if desired, by debiting the account with all that is paid out and crediting it with all that comes in. But this would be mighty impractical and most unsatisfactory, for quantities have to be turned into cash values at a time when it might not be all cash, and any one interested in such a complicated business as the grain business ordinarily is, wants to know what he is making on the vari-



Cribbing of Ocoya (Ill.) Coop. Grain Co., Elevator Bursts. Inset shows closeup view.

ous commodities he handles. So we have a Cash Account, a Bank Account, (and these two accounts should by all means be kept separate) a Property Account, a Note Receivable Account, a Note Payable Account, an investment Account, a series of Commodity Accounts, in addition to the Personal Accounts, resolvable in the end of an accounting period in to one account, viz., a Loss and Gain Account.

As the year, or period, progresses, anything that can be done to arrive a little nearer to the final figures desired, in an orderly way, is just getting that much closer to the final consolidation. The multiple thousands of transactions, if recorded daily in their proper place, can be readily built up into a splendid picture of the year's business and in a very short time be made to show the results desired. I desire to say in this connection, too, that a perpetual inventory is not such a difficult matter to carry on the books if and when the plans are laid for doing it. Barring natural shrinkages, the final physical inventory is a check on the accuracy of the bookkeeping and *vice versa*.

Half of the bookkeeping difficulties are overcome thru the proper kind of a system. There should be a law against the reckless ruling of bookkeeping sheets. Too many sheets are ruled up without any real conception as to how they should be used. It is a great satisfaction to have a sheet so ruled as to have a place for everything, a *specific place* for everything and then to put everything in its place. The modern multiple-column journal if properly ruled is a great advantage in saving labor. Contrary to the ordinary conception it is a simplification of bookkeeping and renders assistance in the consolidation of accounts. Then, too, I want to voice my sentiments in insisting that a ledger sheet should have three instead of two columns and that the bookkeeper should carry the balance of the account for the ready information of the customer into the third column. We hear so much about the "fifth column" today, but so far as we are concerned, we are very much in favor of the "third column" first. But I do want to re-emphasize briefly that a proper form for use in the country elevator is a matter of prime importance to facilitate better bookkeeping, and I have

spent a lot of time and energy on behalf of the country elevator trade in this direction.

SOME LEDGERS are poorly arranged for finding an account. The best arranged ledger is one that is divided into two sections, or in some cases, into two separate ledgers, one for the personal or customers accounts and the other for the general accounts. A good alphabetical index, sometimes with the analysis even of the index, supported with a self indexing plan affords a lot of satisfaction in turning to the account without too much loss of time.

The ledger should be a *ready* reference volume for information on almost any item. I have found cases where when a customer came in to pay an account, it took a half day to get the items in the account ready to effect a settlement. The General Ledger is the consolidated record of the accounts of the entire ledger, including the control of the accounts receivable, and this account should be jealously kept in control so as to be able to effect a bona fide asset in making up a statement at any time.

Cups for Safety Contest Winners

Eight Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents walked off with handsome cups, awarded for top safety records, during the organization's annual convention in Minneapolis, Minn.

The Safety Contest cup winners were William H. Kamp, Ralston-Purina Co., Kansas City, who took first place with 112,993 scratch-free time units; Oscar W. Olsen, Peavey Duluth Terminal Elevator, Duluth, with 80,245 man-hours; Herbert C. Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, with 75,310 man-hours; M. M. Moxon, Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis, with 64,789 man-hours; Frank McLean, Superior Elevator Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, with 41,556; Ted Manning, Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, Wabash Elevator with 39,854, and Katy Elevator with 35,506, and John Goetzinger, Rosenbaum Bros., Omaha, with 22,383 man-hours. The cups varied in size in accord with the order of the winners and each was suitably engraved to show the position won.

Honorable mention went to Louis Ambler, The Glidden Co., Chicago, for 346,618 man-hours, a frequency rate of 2.88 and a severity

rate of 0.25; L. C. Irwin, Searle Terminal, Ltd., Fort William, with 133,932 man-hours, a frequency rate of 7.46, and a severity rate of 0.06, and Fred Sibbald, Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator, Ltd., Fort William, with 119,299, a frequency rate of 8.38 and a severity rate of 0.07.

The frequency rate represents the number of lost time accidents per million man-hours worked. The severity rate means the number of lost time days per 1,000 man-hours worked. Contestants showed a total of 1,493,040 man-hours, and reported 16 accidents, to give the Society a frequency rate up to 10.71 and a severity rate of 0.21.

"More plants came thru the 1940-41 contest period without a single lost time accident than in any previous year," said Safety Contest Chairman Oscar W. Olsen, when awarding the trophies. "This marks the beginning of a new-born safety consciousness on the part of grain handling and processing plants which will bring constantly improving safety standards."

In addition to the regular Safety Contest awards, two special awards were made at the Minneapolis convention, each of which must be won three times for permanent possession. The grand prize, provided by H. H. Robertson Co., went to Oscar W. Olsen permanently for his three year record of 259,164 man-hours, only one lost time accident and a frequency rate of 3.86. This Class A award is for plants working more than 225,000 man-hours.

The Class B award for plants working under 225,000 man-hours, provided by Appraisal Service Co., went permanently to Harold Wilber, of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.'s Elevator C, for 103,812 man-hours without a single lost time accident.

Next year's contest is already under way. Contest Director Clarence W. Turning, Duluth, reports greater interest than ever. "Every plant in the industry," he points out, "is eligible to compete, and is urged to do so."

From Abroad

Great Britain is to get 3,300,000 bus. of United States corn thru the lease-lend law, it is reported.

A Swedish ship that put into the port of New York for shelter had a cargo of Argentine corn that is being transferred to two ships for Canada where feed is short.

Argentina is selling corn off the farm at 27 cents per ton for use as fuel, according to the U. S. D. A. The corn is distributed proportionately to each consumer's normal requirement of coal. The railroads are paying \$1.62 per ton for corn on the cob.

Preparing to Entertain National Hay Ass'n

The Northeastern Hay & Grain Dealers' Ass'n held its monthly meeting in the Anthony Hotel, Fort Wayne, June 14. Twenty-eight men and ten ladies attended. The men met in the Chatterbox and the ladies met in rooms 262 and 264. Mrs. J. M. Carmen, chairman of the Ladies' Entertainment Committee for the National Hay Ass'n's convention presided for the ladies and Roy L. Mossburg opened the meeting for the men, after which Mr. Orville Badertscher, vice pres., presided.

After the reading of the minutes of the last two meetings and their acceptance Mr. Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the National Hay Ass'n, led the discussions on the wheat markets and government regulations.

Following the meeting the committee on arrangements for the Hay Dealers Convention in Fort Wayne July 28 and 29 met and made further plans. The chairmanship of the entertainment committee was placed in the hands of Mr. E. W. Korte, McMillen Feed Mills.

Mr. Sale took charge and many of the details were planned. Contributions for the entertainment are coming in nicely and nothing will be left undone in the way of making delegates feel welcome.



Trophies won by contestants in Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents' annual Safety Contest.

Fireproof Storage Elevator of Country Dealer

"It'll never pay for itself," declared friends of Allan B. Chrisman, owner and operator of the A. B. Chrisman Grain Co.'s 60,000 bu. cribbed, iron-clad elevator at Meredosia, Ill., when he first disclosed his plan to put up a large fireproof storage elevator adjacent to the property he was then operating. They reasoned, "There isn't enough rain offered for storage in this community."

Undismayed by discouraging remarks, Chrisman continued to toy with the idea of a large storage unit. Occasionally, when busy at the phone, merchandising his receipts of grain, his doodling pencil began to sketch plans for the new house.

Then the State of Illinois constructed a free bridge across the Illinois river. The eastern approach to the bridge passed right by Chrisman's elevator to join the main street of Meredosia. This doubled Mr. Chrisman's territory. Grain from the other side of the river, formerly held in check by a 50c per vehicle toll over a private bridge, began to find its way to his elevator. Mr. Chrisman's pencil began to sketch in earnest. Evening after evening was spent studying plans for efficient and economical forms of construction.

Chrisman's final decision was based on the most practical of simple facts. Analyzing the disposition of wheat passing thru his 60,000 bu. shipping elevator for three seasons, he found that 85% of the shipments had moved into storage. This confirmed his conviction. "If farmers want to store their wheat," he said, "I can give them storage." Thereupon he called in builders, showed them his sketches, and gave a contract to Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. for erection of a new, complete, 240,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator with gravity spouting to and from his old 60,000 bu. cribbed elevator to facilitate loading of cars on the switch track from the Wabash railroad already serving his property.

The new elevator takes up 46x84 ft. of ground space near the back end of the Chrisman site. It consists of six cylindrical tanks, 20 ft. in diameter and rising 110 ft. into the air. Each tank will hold 25,000 bus. Between these tanks are four interspace bins, with capacity for 10,000 bus. each. Thru the middle of the house, between the interspace bins and the tank walls, are five star bins, with capacity for 7,000 bus. each.

At one end of the double row of tanks is the headhouse. In this are two overhead bins, with a cleaner room sandwiched horizontally between them, and small bins divided off from the bottom overhead bin to hold two carloads of screenings.

A driveway, 14 ft. wide and 14 ft. high, passes thru the headhouse. This driveway is fitted with an Ehram overhead traveling truck lift, driven by a 5 h.p. motor. The contents of trucks are dumped into either of two receiving pits, each of which will hold 300 bus. Connecting thru the headhouse wall with one of these pits, is an 8 inch well casing spout thru which grain is transferred by gravity from the cupola of the old elevator to the leg boot of the new.

Both receiving pits drain into the boot of a steel and concrete cased leg. In the leg is a 9 inch elevator belt carrying 8x5 inch cups on 5½ inch centers at a speed sufficient to elevate 3,500 bus. per hour. The leg is driven by a 20 h.p. Westinghouse enclosed motor thru a Link-Belt silent chain drive.

Grain elevated by the leg pours thru an Ehram distributor at the top of the headhouse to reach 9 of the 18 bins in the elevator, the two bins in the headhouse, and a horizontal conveyor belt by which other bins are filled. The latter is one of the unusual features in the elevator. An Ehram conveyor frame and rolls is hung from the ceiling of the 22 ft. high conveyor

gallery. A 24 inch conveyor belt on this frame, driven by a 3 h.p. Westinghouse enclosed motor, discharges its load into a telescoping distributor spout that reaches all remaining bins in the elevator. This reversible belt is used to reach a hood at its headhouse end which drains thru an 8 inch spout to the 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale in the cupola of the old elevator, thence thru a loading spout to box cars on the railroad switch. The rate of loading is a little short of two cars per hour.

Tanks and bins of the new elevator drain thru steel spouting to a 24 inch return belt in a conveyor tunnel. Different from most elevator conveyor tunnels, this one is only a few steps down from the driveway floor. Taking precaution against the possibility of flood damage, Mr. Chrisman built no basement, aside from the boot pit. Instead he filled the first pouring of 6 inch concrete walls above the 18 inch footing of the structure, with sand, case hardened at the top with cement to form a solid rest for the hoppers bottoms of tanks and bins.

A hand operated manlift in an elevator so

high would be difficult to operate. Mr. Chrisman's workmen ride to the cupola, and to the cleaner floor in an electrically operated steel cage, equipped with safety devices so that all gates to its shaft must be closed before it will operate. Rides on this 500 lb. capacity elevator are necessarily frequent to set the telescoping Mayo spout for storage bins, to read bin temperatures via the Zeleny thermometer system that keeps a check on the condition of grain stored, or to attend the grain cleaner.

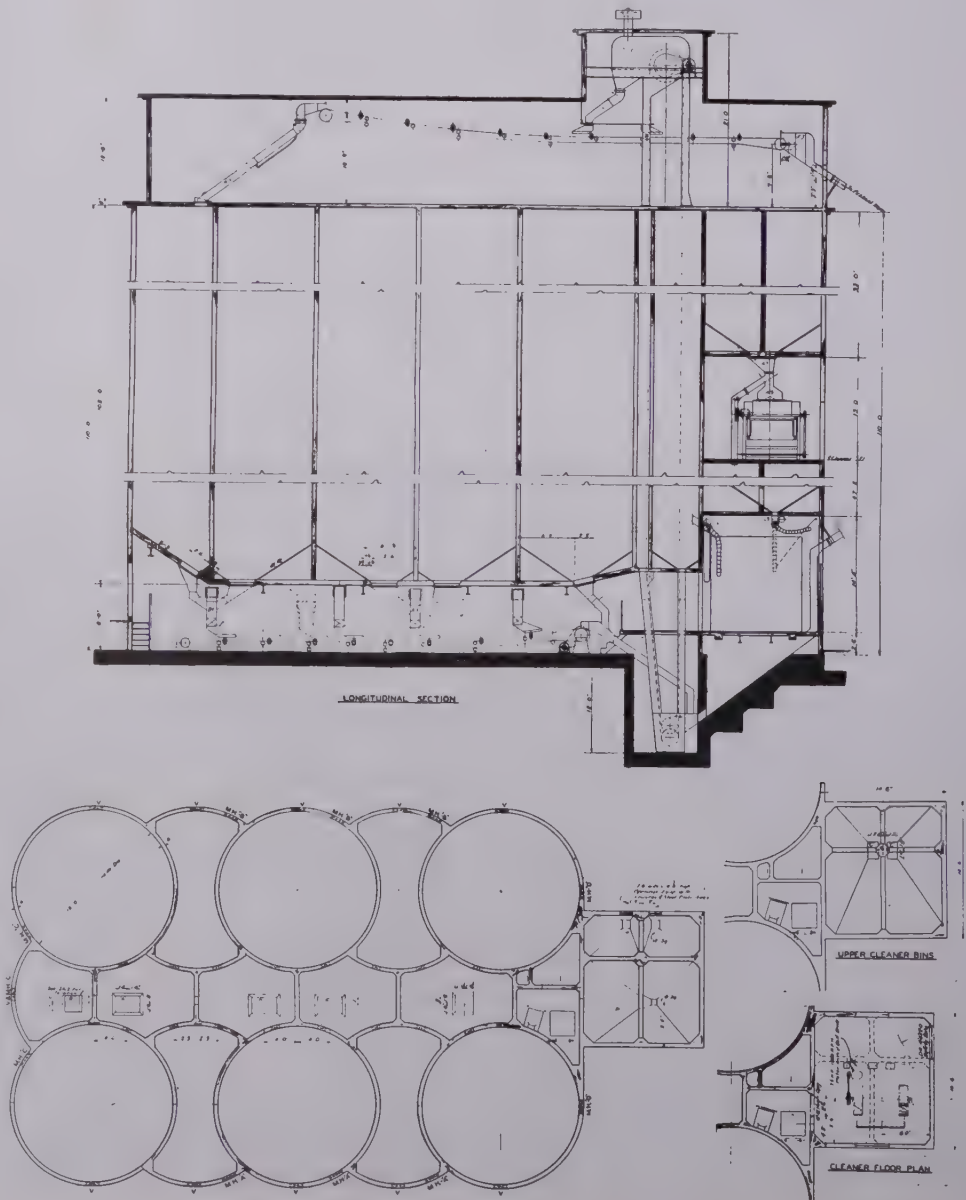
The Eureka cleaner can handle 2,000 bus. of grain per hour. It receives grain direct thru spouting from the distributor, or from the top bin in the headhouse. It drops cleaned grain into the bottom bin in the headhouse, and passes screenings to either of two screenings bins.

Trucks in the elevator driveway may be loaded from the two headhouse bins and screenings bins thru spouts for this purpose.

The new elevator is operated in conjunction with the old elevator via gravity transfer spouts. The 60,000 bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator also has 18 bins, and is equipped with three legs, a 1500 bu. per hour Western corn sheller, and a Western gyrating corn cleaner, in addition to the shipping scale.

Both elevators are federally licensed for grain storage, and operate on a standard schedule of charges for storage, conditioning, and shipping.

Mr. Chrisman's judgment was vindicated almost immediately upon completion of the new



Bin Plan and Longitudinal Section of A. B. Chrisman's Concrete Elevator at Meredosia, Ill.
[See outside front cover]

storage unit. Both the new and old elevators were promptly filled with 300,000 bus. of government loan wheat, leaving barely enough room to handle and ship the 250,000 bus. of corn, the 100,000 bus. of soybeans, and the 50,000 bus. of oats and rye that normally reaches his elevator in addition to wheat.

With the volume of grain handled and shipped, it would seem that the A. B. Chrisman Grain Co. would have all of its eggs in one basket. But this isn't true. The company also does a big business in both feeds and seeds.

Mr. Chrisman has a sales and service man working a regular feed route among the farmers in his trade territory. Three trucks, two 1½ ton Internationals, and a Chevrolet pick-up, follow the salesman to make deliveries. Over 400 tons of mixed feed, and 100 tons of concentrates like tankage and soybean meal, along with 800 bus. of Funk Bros. hybrid seed corn, produced by Columbiana Seed Co., were sold by this salesman last year.

Field seeds, too, constitute a prosperous division of the A. B. Chrisman Grain Co.'s business. Normally it buys, cleans, and ships three cars of clover seed, and one or two of cowpeas, annually. In a warehouse attached to his office Mr. Chrisman has a large size seed cleaner and legs to reach it and return cleaned seeds to garner bins for bulk loading, or sacking. Cleaned seeds are sold and shipped in car and truck lots to large seed wholesalers. "Before we had our seed cleaner," says Mr. Chrisman, "we didn't know where we stood when we bought raw seeds from the farmers. Now they are bought on a cleaned basis, and merchandised in a like manner."

Possession of seed cleaning facilities led naturally to custom seed cleaning. At 15c per bu. for clover seed, and 5c per bu. for soybeans, the seed cleaner handled \$500 worth of custom seed cleaning business in addition to handling the Chrisman purchases of seed last year.

Mr. Chrisman got his start in the grain business back in 1920, when threatened failure of a 40,000 bu. farmers elevator at Merritt endangered his share of the investment. To protect his interest, Mr. Chrisman bought out other stockholders and took over operation of the elevator. Later he acquired a major interest in the 25,000 bu. elevator at Winchester, now operated as the Chrisman-Sturdy Grain Co. Both of these elevators are still a part of the Chrisman properties, and both do a diversified business to satisfy the needs of the farmers they serve.

Folks who know the location of the Chrisman elevators on the east bank of the Illinois river at Meredosia have asked why barge loading facilities have not been installed. "The location is wrong," explains Mr. Chrisman. "The channel is on the other side of the river. But I've half a mile of river front over there which can



A. B. Chrisman inspects a field-test load of combined wheat received in Meredosia, Ill.

be used for this purpose if the business demands such facilities."

Many of those who declared to Chrisman that erection of storage facilities at Meredosia would not pay now shrug off their error with a statement like: "Chrisman is just born lucky. Every time he spends a dollar, four come back to him." Those who have listened to him over the telephone, making a deal in wheat, or corn, or seeds, know that this is not the answer. They know that he is a good trader, that he operates his elevators on a strictly merchandising basis, that good selling of grain is as important to him as good buying, and that when opportunity knocks, Chrisman goes to the door to learn what the noise is about.

Visible supplies of grain July 19 as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade were 176,826,000 bus. wheat, 42,076,000 bus. corn and 3,571,000 bus. oats, increases of 55,000,-

000, 29,000,000 and 1,500,000 bus. respectively over a year ago. Commercial stocks on that date as reported by the U.S.D.A. were 211,966,000 bus. wheat, against 189,632,000 the preceding week, and only 151,895,000 bus. the week ending June 28, showing the great increase of 60,000,000 bus. so far during July. On July 5 about 60 per cent of the capacity of the reporting elevators was filled, leaving available 175,000,000 bus. of space.

Chicago, Ill.—The Commodity Credit Corp. is currently reported preparing to move large quantities of C.C.C. owned corn from Iowa into Chicago and Milwaukee to replace government corn that has been moved eastward out of this area. Orders placed with the railroads call for moving 5,000,000 bus. and larger quantities are expected to be transferred to lake ports as quickly as possible.



A. B. Chrisman's Helpers at Meredosia, Ill. L. to r., front, A. B. Chrisman, Wilma Meier, Claude Jewsbury, Corrine Meier, and (back), Francis Floyd, Wilbur Kunzeman, John Northrup, Walter and Joe McAllister. Missing are Mr. Chrisman's traveling salesman, and son, Allen B. Chrisman, Jr.

Is Your Lighting System Dust Explosion Proof?

Greatest of dust-explosion hazards in a busy grain elevator is sparks in an explosive, dust-laden atmosphere. Potentially, the greatest hazard point in the electrical system is the swinging drop light, or the extension cord where the current carrying wires and their insulation are bent again and again in normal use.

Underwriters specifications for the installation of wiring, lighting and power fixtures have greatly reduced this hazard. Wiring in grain elevators is now protected by rigid conduit, switches are inclosed in fire proof dust tight boxes. Drop lights and extension lights are hung on heavily insulated wire, and the lights themselves are inclosed in sealed, dust-proof glass globes.

The Underwriters requirements for installations in Class II Group G hazardous locations which includes grain elevators, feed mills, starch factories and sugar mills, are fully met by Type II-G Benjamin fixtures made by the Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co. The latest improved fixtures of this type are dust and weather proof.

An understanding of the safe guards of an Underwriter approved electrical system in a grain elevator is gained from the construction of the light fixtures alone, two types of which are illustrated herewith.

The cut-out sketch of the reflector type shows why this fixture is dust tight, and explosion proof. The specifications explain that the hood is of cast aluminum with a removable cast-iron cap. The reflector is acid-resisting porcelain enamel, green outside, reflecting white inside, and having rolled-in copper threads. The heavy glass screw globe which protects the light bulb fits tight against an impregnated asbestos gasket in the hood to exclude grain dust.

Different in design, but incorporating the same dust-tight features is the wire guarded glass bulb inclosure without reflector. This weather and moisture proof fixture has a one-piece, copper casing, fitted with removable porcelain socket which has indentations in its threaded shell to retard loosening of the electric light screwed into it. The socket is held in place by a retaining ring that threads into the casing, and this ring has a finger spring to prevent it loosening under vibration. The glass globe threads into the copper casing and seats against an impregnated asbestos gasket. The removable wire guard threads onto the outside of the copper casing and is welded together from heavy steel wire.

The heavy toll of lives, limbs and property taken by a dust explosion warrants the expense of Underwriters approved electrical wiring systems and dust proof connections, switches, and lights in grain elevators. The

grain dust explosions that have occurred during the last six years give convincing testimony to the great cost of the grain dust explosion hazard.

1935 Grain Dust Explosions

Rosario, Argentina, Feb. 20, 1935—Elevator of LaPlata Cereal Co., 4 killed, 53 injured. Loss, \$560,000.

Arco, Minn., Mar. 26, 1935—Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co. feed mill explosion.

Fremont, Neb., May 16, 1935—Farmers National Grain Corp. Loss, \$50,000.

1936 Grain Dust Explosions

Kansas City, Mo., June 4, 1936—Commander-Larabee Milling Co. explosion of dust in receiving leg.

Moorhead, Minn., July 7, 1936—Farmers Elevator Co. suffered explosion in feed mill. Loss, \$500.

Troy, N. Y., in July, 1936—Dust explosion in dust collector at Upper Hudson Rye Flour Mills. Menville, Ia., Oct. 27, 1936—Explosion blew top off W. L. Sanborn elevator.

1937 Grain Dust Explosions

Greenfield, Wis., Apr. 10, 1937—Charles A. Krause Co., 6 killed, many injured. Loss, \$1,000,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 27, 1937—Kellogg Grain & Elevator Corp. Part of roof lifted from elevator. Flames started in corn bin, but were quickly extinguished.

Atchison, Kan., Aug. 28, 1937—Lukens Milling Co. flour mill. Loss, \$150,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 11, 1937—Mid-Continent Grain Co., 1 injured.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1937—Eastern States Farmers Exchange, 3 injured. Loss, \$50,000.

Pekin, Ill., Dec. 16, 1937—Corn Products Refining Co. Nominal property damage.

1938 Grain Dust Explosions

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 22, 1938—Fleischman Maltng Co., 2 killed, 6 injured. Loss, \$200,000.

New Orleans, La., Apr. 4, 1938—Public Grain Elevator, 5 killed, many injured. Loss, \$28,000.

Grandin, N. D., Apr. 20, 1938—Farmers Grain Co., 1 injured.

Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 29, 1938—Ralston Purina Co., 9 injured. Loss, \$20,000.

Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1938—Gillette Grain Co., 2 injured, 1 killed.

El Paso, Tex., June 11, 1938—Pauls Flour & Feed Mill. Loss, \$6,000.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1938—Davis & Andrews. Loss, \$75,000.

Enid, Okla., Sept. 17, 1938—Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

Erie, N. D., Oct. 22, 1938—Bolmeier Bros.

Richmond, Mo., Nov. 16, 1938—Hammacher Grain & Produce. Loss, \$75,000.

1939 Grain Dust Explosions

Blackstone, Va., January, 1939—Blackstone Roller Mills. Loss, \$30,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 10, 1939—Elevator of Commander-Larabee Milling Co. Extensive damage.

Chicago, Ill., May 11, 1939—Rosenbaum Bros.

Calumet Elevator "A." Fire followed to destroy Calumet Elevators "A," "B," and "C" of Rosenbaum Bros., and "A" and "B" operated by Norris Grain Co., 9 men killed, 20 firemen injured.

Belt, Mont., Aug. 12, 1939—A 2-story concrete elevator of Farmers Union Elevator Co. was demolished, spilling 13,000 bus. of wheat over the Great Northern tracks.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 11, 1939—An explosion occurred in a dust collector of Houston Milling Co., injuring one man.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 18, 1939—Four upper floors

of public grain elevator had windows and casings blown out by three dust explosions.

1940 Grain Dust Explosions

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 3, 1940—Explosion of dust in cupola of 2,500,000-bu. concrete elevator of Union Terminal R. R. damaged several bins, the floor and the tripper. Loss, \$20,000.

Kingfisher, Okla., Feb. 14, 1940—A dust explosion blew into bits the 5-story head house atop the storage bins of grain elevator of the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. One man was crushed to death and three injured. Loss, \$50,000.

Hendricks, Minn., Mar. 1, 1940—A dust explosion in the feed mill room of the Farmers Elevator damaged the roof. Fire was extinguished immediately by hand extinguishers.

Caribou, Me., Apr. 4, 1940—Fire starting from a dust explosion gutted the Cox Grist Mill.

Hutchinson, Minn., Mar. 7, 1940—Roof blown loose and one side of feed mill addition bulged, was the result of a dust explosion in the feed grinding addition of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n. Fire followed.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 26, 1940—A dust explosion in a grain storage bin of the Houston Milling Co.'s elevator knocked out walls 8 ins. thick on the only bin damaged. Loss, \$15,000.

New Ulm, Minn., Nov. 16, 1940—A dust explosion did small damage in the Eagle Roller Mill.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 4, 1941.—A wall and roof of the feed mill of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. were blown out by a dust explosion.

Eliminating Static Electricity from Belts

By W. E. SCHAPHORST, M.E.

This question is frequently asked: "How can I get rid of the static electricity on my belt drives? Can it be done?"

Answer: Yes, it is possible to prevent the formation of static electricity in belts. It is simply necessary to make the belt a good conductor of electricity or use a belt that was a good conductor in the first place. Thus, if the belt were made entirely of metal there would be no static. Static difficulties are never experienced in a machine, for instance, that is made wholly of metal. It is only when non-conductors are present that static difficulties arise.

Powder manufacturing companies are exceedingly careful about preventing the formation of static, and they are successful in so doing. I have authentic reports concerning one large powder manufacturing company whose research engineers found that a graphite solution is very effective as a preventive of static. That, of course, is due to the fact that graphite is an excellent conductor of electricity.

Another powder manufacturing company uses 50 per cent glycerine and 50 per cent water, which solution is all right so long as its application is continued. That is, the belt must be maintained in a moist condition and must not be allowed to become dry. By applying automatically every once in a while thereby eliminating the human factor, the belts can be maintained in a properly moist condition indefinitely.

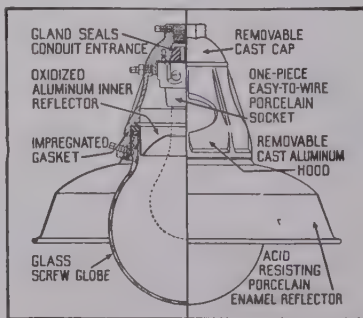
Static electricity is generated by belt slip-page and by the continuous making and breaking of contact between the belt and the pulleys. It is also generated by friction of the belt with the surrounding air. The potential or voltage is always highest halfway between the pulleys and that is why, when combs are used, the combs should be placed at the mid point of the belt.

Use a high grade pliable high friction belt, which will not slip, which has good conductivity, and which is smooth on both sides, and serious static troubles will never be experienced. It is preferable to use a high quality two-ply belt because both sides of double belts are always smooth.

The Voters of Texas have recently elected Lee O'Daniel to the United States Senate. When governor of the State Mr. O'Daniel was largely responsible for the enactment of the Texas statute that provides jail sentences for strikers or pickets who interfere with production for war preparedness. His opponent had the support of the federal crowd, but the voters of the state evidently disapprove the labor policy of Washington. Mr. O'Daniel's business experience has been as a miller in Kansas and Texas.



A wire-guarded, dust and explosion proof glass inclosure for light bulbs.



This cut-away sketch explains the parts of the Benjamin dust-proof, reflector type light fixture.

Conveyor Belt Care

By R. C. MOORE

As a manufacturer of rubber belting the B. F. Goodrich Co. is interested in having users get the longest possible service from their conveyor belts, and has compiled the following suggestions:

The cotton fabric supplies all the structural strength; it does all the work in supporting and pulling the load. The rubber supplies no structural strength.

The cotton, however, is almost worthless to resist abrasive wear, cutting blows, rot and corrosion. The rubber with which the cotton is covered and impregnated is 100 times more resistant to all of these damaging conditions.

Rubber can stand up indefinitely against the abrasive wear and even impact of sharp material so long as the force involved does not distort the rubber beyond its elastic limit. A common rubber band will stand stretching to two or three times its length for years, but if you pull it to its elastic limit and keep on pulling it will soon go to pieces. The same thing can happen when you compress the rubber cushion cover of a belt beyond its capacity to yield. The surface is cut or broken and the protective cushion torn away, leaving the cotton exposed to damage.

BELTS RUNNING CROOKED—To diagnose the cause and find the remedy for crooked running belts is the most baffling problem confronting the user. It pays to devote time and effort to find a solution since a large percentage of premature belt failures are traceable to this condition.

Crookedness in the belt itself is indicated when the same part of the belt is always trying to run off, no matter at what part of the conveyor it may be. This often causes the other edge to act in the same manner some distance along the belt.

The most common cause of this condition is failure to cut the belt ends square at the splice. Since the edges are not always perfectly true, the safest plan, particularly with wide belts, is to mark a center line at least 10 or 15 feet back from the belt end. The cut should be made at right angles with this center line. Belts which have been running straight for a long time often develop crooked running because the ends have not been properly squared after replacing fasteners.

Sometimes a belt becomes crooked because one edge is worn off. If operated under high tension, the worn edge may stretch more than the rest of the belt. On the other hand, under very moist conditions the exposed fabric on the worn edge may absorb moisture and shrink.

MISALIGNMENT—If a belt keeps climbing sidewise on the same idlers, the fault is not with the belt, but with the alignment of the idlers. In lining up idlers, work in the direction of belt travel. Usually the carrier which causes the trouble is the second or third behind the point where the belt climbs out of line. In adjusting idlers to align the belt, they should always be kept at right angles with the center line of the belt. One operator finds that it pays to lay out the center line with a transit. The correct location of the carrier should be marked on the frames prominently so that if an idler is removed for repairs it can be returned to its correct position.

Adjustment of the second flat idler behind the tail pulley on the return side of the belt is often effective.

Crooked running is sometimes traced to the fact that return idlers become loose and slide to one end of the shaft, permitting the belt to fall against the shaft and steer sidewise.

When conveyors are erected on temporary or insecure foundations, crooked running may be traced to bad alignment of supports.

Do not attempt to straighten a belt by unequal adjustment of take-up screws. The end pulleys should be set in alignment and kept so.

It is also a mistake to try to make a belt run straight by increasing the tension. This not only strains the driving mechanism, but puts an unnatural stress on the belt which tends to enlarge any cuts or breaks it may have suffered and weakens the splice.

TILTING IDLERS—It has been found in practice that a slight tilting forward of the idler carrier helps materially in keeping the belt straight in its course, in somewhat the same way that crowning a drive pulley keeps a belt in the middle. This tilting can be accomplished by shimming up the rear foot of the support on each side. Avoid too much tilt since it may result in lack of full contact or excessive wear on the pulley side of the belt. The outer axis should not be moved forward more than $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{16}$ ". It is advisable to use a template so that the troughing idlers on both sides are fixed at identically the same setting.

Idlers should not be tilted on reversing conveyors. In such case, the carriers must be exactly perpendicular.

Unequal loading is a very common cause of crooked running. The more heavily loaded side of the belt naturally seeks the middle of the carrier.

INSUFFICIENT BELT CONTACT—The horizontal middle rolls of the idlers must make contact with the belt in order to steer it straight. For this reason, belts sometimes run crooked because they have too many plies in proportion to the width. Sometimes the belt is operating with insufficient load to press the belt properly against the middle rolls of the carrier. The remedy is to increase the delivery or reduce the speed of the belt to permit a heavier load.

LIGHT—All rubber tends to crack after prolonged exposure to direct sunlight owing to the effect of ultra-violet rays, which promote oxidation and hardening of the rubber surface. Modern compounds are made to retard this action, but nothing has been discovered to completely overcome it. For that reason, no rubber belt can be expected to last as long in the open as when protected from the sun. This is particularly a problem in dry climates or high altitudes inasmuch as atmospheric moisture filters out a large part of the ultra-violet rays.

MOISTURE—Even when the rubber covers are intact, excessive moisture in time penetrates to the cotton, causing it to shrink, thereby shortening the belt. This does no harm providing the operator is careful to ease off the take-up tension to compensate for this shrinkage. Trouble also results when moisture causes material to take on pulleys and belt. Wet conditions also cause slipping due to the low coefficient of friction between pulley and wet rubber.

VULCANIZED REPAIRS—Keeping conveyor belts in good condition by continual repairing of cuts, chafed spots, gouges and snags in the covers and edges pays substantial dividends because of the increased belt life and tonnage delivery. Such wounds open the way for grit and moisture to penetrate and rot the duck. The constant flapping and kneading of the belt on idlers and pulleys gradually enlarges these damaged areas inside the carcass of the belt until its strength is hopelessly impaired.

The most thorough and satisfactory method of repairing belts is with the aid of an electric vulcanizer. This may be a large vulcanizer similar to that used for splicing belts or a very good job can be done with a small vulcanizer costing about \$60. This size covers an area of approximately five by eleven inches and necessarily involves more heats and more time to cover a larger area.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that export subsidies on wheat and flour would be continued another year.

Washington News

Leon Henderson told a House committee that the price ceiling method of preventing runaway inflation can be successfully administered.

The F. C. I. C. has made a change in its 1942 program to provide that premiums for wheat crop insurance may be paid by the farmer signing a note when he applies for insurance.

Warehouse loan wheat must be insured at all times for its full market value; and farm loan wheat must be insured for the full amount of the loan plus accrued interest to maturity.

Corn of 1938, 1939 and 1940 crops when of same quality and color may be sealed in the same bin, according to Lee M. Gentry, upon request to the county agricultural conservation committee.

Altho many protests are being made against the penalty of 49 cents per bushel on wheat R. M. Evans, A.A.A. administrator, says the agriculture department was prepared to stand pat on the wheat program.

Rep. B. J. Gehrmann charges that the A.A.A. county agents are to be used in a drive to force farmers to produce whatever the government wants and to accept any price on this produce that the government deems fair.

Price-fixing in every form, including wages, salaries and rents, was discussed July 16 in a conference between Senator Barkley, Representative John W. McCormack, Vice Pres. Wallace, Leon Henderson and Speaker Sam Rayburn, who agreed upon introduction of a bill giving broad control and setting up a base period, to which to adjust prices.

Yielding to the powerful southern farm bloc Leon Henderson has rescinded some of his unlawful ceiling on cotton print cloth. He announced July 18 that price ceilings on cotton gray goods and single ply combed cotton would be revised upward, effective probably early next week. The present ceiling on cotton print cloth will be raised from 39 to 43 cents a pound and other classifications of gray goods will be adjusted proportionately, Henderson said.

J. Roy Jones, pres. of the Nat'l Ass'n of State Farm Officials, on July 18 presented to a senate sub-committee a protest against the proposals to place a ceiling on farm prices at or near present levels. He said Leon Henderson's recent ceilings on cotton yarn had cost the farmers of the South millions of dollars. Jones presented similar protests from agricultural officials of Colorado, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Utah, and Washington. The sub-committee heard similar opposition earlier from agricultural commissioners of Georgia, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Ripe Grain Less Scabby

J. J. Christensen and R. C. Rose, plant pathologists at University Farm, Minnesota, say that the harvest of scabby wheat or barley should be delayed until the grain is thoroughly ripe. Immature grain often heats in the shocks, causing further development of scab.

Scab or head blight is especially destructive in southern Minnesota. It usually appears about a week or two after the grain is headed. The scab may kill the whole head or only some of the kernels. Because of scabby heads a field of grain may appear ripe altho the stems are still green.

Infected kernels of wheat are shriveled and dull-colored due to the whitish or pink growth of the scab organism on the surface of the grain. The kernels are likely to be brittle and crush easily between the fingers. Infected kernels of barley are usually light tan to dark brown.

Grounding Elevator Legs for Static

By H. D. WILLEFORD, Minneapolis, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

A very effective way of preventing the accumulation of static on belts and pulleys is to apply at frequent intervals a material which will make the surface of the belt a conductor of electricity and the static will be led away thru the grounded pulley.

In such cases where oil film on bearings would produce enough electrical resistance to prevent proper grounding, ground brushes or wipers should be attached to line shaft.

V-belts are less liable to produce static than flat belts, but should be similarly protected.

Individually-driven units eliminate the belt and pulley hazard. Chain drives used instead of belt drivers will eliminate the static hazard and are advised where possible.

Where belt drives must be used, the static hazard can be lessened by decreasing the speed of the belt and increasing the size of the pulley.

ELEVATOR LEGS present some of the most difficult problems of grounding found in a grain handling plant, and probably involve some of the greatest static hazards. Grain discharged into the boot may be highly charged from friction on belt conveyors, or in spouting, and this charge may be accumulated on the metal buckets as the grain is scooped up. The buckets are insulated by the cup belt and may carry their charges all the way up to the head pulley. If the head pulley is lagged, the charge on the buckets may be increased by belt friction, and carried down the back leg until the buckets come within flashing distance of the metal boot pulley. Anywhere in the course of the travel of the buckets in the legs, there is a possibility of sufficient belt slap to bring the buckets within flashing distance of the leg casing. The normally dusty atmosphere inside of the leg makes the occurrence of such sparks or flashes extremely dangerous, and it is probable that a surprising number of the frequent leg explosions have their origin in static sparks.

It is generally desirable to connect all metallic parts with heavy copper wire and ground the system with one common ground wire. All-metal legs in concrete houses should be grounded. All shafting, spouting, or other metallic material in the vicinity of the legs should be bonded to the leg.

In metal elevator legs, head, boot, leg casings, head and boot pulleys and elevator cups should be grounded. All except the head pulley and the buckets may be grounded by attaching the ground wire to any portion of the exposed metal. Head pulleys may not have direct metallic contact with the metal head and the head shaft should, therefore, be separately grounded.

In wooden legs, it is important that the head and boot pulleys and the buckets be grounded, and where metal heads or boots are used in connection with wooden (or concrete) legs, such metal parts should be grounded also.

GROUNDING THE BUCKETS INSIDE THE LEG is the most difficult problem to solve. In some cases, boots are fed from the back or at a point near the bottom of the front side in such a manner that the buckets are entirely clear of the grain before the contact between the bucket bolts and the metal boot pulley is broken. In such cases it is probable that any static accumulation on the buckets will be drained to the boot pulley.

Where buckets do not emerge from the grain before contact between bucket bolts and boot pulley is broken, there is danger of static on the buckets, and the problem is one of grounding the bucket continuously until they have emerged from the grain. In this case, there is a possibility of aggravating the hazard by the attempt to eliminate it. As an illustration, a metallic roller or brush arranged to make contact with the buckets after they have left the face of the boot pulley might cause a static

spark or flash at the approach of each bucket and such sparks at a point where dust is normally in suspension is highly dangerous.

Any arrangement for grounding the buckets must make contact with the buckets before they leave the face of the boot pulley, and must maintain continuous contact until the buckets are entirely clear of the grain. A similar arrangement is also necessary at the head pulley.

BONDING ALL BUCKETS.—It has been suggested that the hazard of static accumulation on elevator buckets can be eliminated by bonding all of the buckets together, and making certain that the boot pulley is grounded. Light flexible woven copper ribbon may be used for bonding, and may be installed simply by loosening the bucket bolts, stretching the ribbon along the belt under each bucket, and then tightening the bucket bolts again. Care should be taken to make sure that all of the buckets make contact with the ribbon, and that the ribbon is continuous thruout the length of the belt. Continuous grounding of all the buckets is thus maintained thru contact between successive bucket bolts and the boot pulley.

GROUNDING OF MACHINERY and equipment to prevent the accumulation of static electricity, involves the same general fundamental principles as those underlying the requirements of the "National Electrical Code" for grounding of electrical circuits and equipment.

Grounds of relatively high resistance may be adequate to prevent accumulation of static charges, but consideration of mechanical strength and reliability of grounds dictate the use of substantial grounding conductors with relatively low resistance; namely, providing a large cross sectional area, short and direct path of low resistance to ground.

STATIC GROUNDS should not be made to electrical conduit systems, gas or steam pipe, dry-pipe sprinkler systems, or lightning rods. Grounding systems must be tested for electrical resistance when completed, and regularly and frequently thereafter to make sure that their original effectiveness is not impaired by such factors as corrosion, mechanical injury and loose connections.

The ground wire, or grounding conductor is probably the most important part of a grounding system for removal of static. The No. 4 B&S gage wire recommended for grounding is selected for its mechanical strength rather than for its current carrying capacity. Either bare or insulated wire may be used.

Where the ground wires extend thru operating areas, they should be protected against mechanical injury by standard conduits, or by placing behind rugged parts of machinery. Nothing smaller than 3/4 inch conduit is recommended for the No. 4 wire, in accordance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code. Due to the choke effect in case of secondary lightning discharges, an electrical connection should be made between the wire and the conduit at point where the wire enters and leaves the conduit. Where ground wires extend into the ground, they should be protected to a point below the ground surface with 3/4 inch conduit. In order to secure the shortest possible path to the ground, it is generally advisable to extend ground wires in a downward direction.

Hot, dry summers favor high quality wheat production, and the plains of the United States and western Canada produce strong wheat that is high in protein.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in June was a little lower than that of the previous month's inspections with 39 per cent grading No. 2 compared with 43 per cent in May and 40 per cent in April and 35 per cent in March. Since December 1 about 37 per cent of the inspected receipts graded No. 2 or better, 50 per cent No. 3, and 13 per cent No. 4 and Sample grade.—U.S.D.A.

HAVE YOU BOOKS

that will facilitate your keeping an accurate record of all wheat delivered at your elevator by each grower of your territory?

DO NOT overlook the U. S. Government's requirement that you must report on these deliveries and collect the penalty on any wheat delivered in excess of grower's allotment.

YOUR RECORDS of wheat received from each farmer should be clear, complete and easily accessible to government inspectors. You are expected to collect the penalty of 49 cts. per bushel due from each grower for each bushel delivered at your elevator in excess of his allotment. Co-operating producers must show white marketing card—Form wheat 511.

WHITE CARD will not be issued to co-operators or non-co-operators until they have satisfied the County Committee as to the amount of their excess production.

Either of the books described below will facilitate the keeping of an accurate record of wheat delivered at your elevator by producers:

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10 1/2 x 15 1/2 inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight, 5 lbs. Order Form 23. **Price \$4.00, plus postage.**

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8 1/2 x 13 3/4, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 43. **Price \$3.00, plus postage.**

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Newport, Ark.—Walter B. Huff of Shoffner, manager of the Shoffner Mercantile Co. for many years, will manage the new rice mill being installed here by Jackson County business men. The mill is located in the building formerly occupied by the Local Truck Lines near the Rock Island tracks, and will be ready for operation when the season starts.

Little Rock, Ark.—Appointment of a five-member Rice Development Commission, created by the 1941 Legislature of Arkansas, has been announced by Gov. Homer M. Adkins. The members are E. L. Crandall, Carlisle, J. T. White, Jonesboro, both rice millers, Verne Tindall, Earle Daugherty, and Arch Thomason, rice growers. The act, identical with legislation passed by legislatures of Louisiana and Texas, places a tax of 2c a hundred pounds on rice to be used in promoting and developing uses of rice.—J.H.G.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—The plant of the Perkins Grain & Milling Co. was damaged by fire in June.

Penngrove, Cal.—Stock owned by the Evart Produce Co. was damaged by fire in a frame warehouse on June 28.

Arlington, Cal.—Henry Shull has sold his feed store to Robert Whiteside of La Sierra, and it will be known in the future as the Magnolia Feed Store. Mrs. Josephine Bradley will be manager. Mr. Whiteside will continue his feed and grain store business at La Sierra.

Compton, Cal.—The old frame structure that was formerly headquarters of the Compton-Gardena Milling Co., is being taken down by Wilbur Simpson of the Compton Grain Co., and a modern brick building will be built on the site. Crum & Dawson have the contract, the building to be completed by the middle of August when it will be occupied by the Compton Grain Co.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Grain Exchange authorized trading July 7 in wheat for December delivery at a minimum of 71½c.

Quebec, Que.—The grain elevator owned by J. B. Renaud & Co., Ltd., situated on lower-town St. Andre St., was destroyed by fire July 2.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Chester Kanester of Nipigon is in the Port Arthur general hospital suffering from spinal and chest injuries received when he fell 20 ft. from a grain storage annex under construction to Manitoba Pool elevator No. 2 July 8. He was employed by the Bird Const. Co. Edward Wright of Tisdale, Sask., on July 7 fractured his left leg while working for the same construction company.

COLORADO

Wray, Colo.—L. J. Warner was appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., succeeding M. Rae Dowlin who resigned to take a position as Junior Custodian of the Federal Prison at McNeil Island. Mr. Warner formerly resided at McCook, Neb., and at one time was manager of the Shannon Grain Co. elevator at Yuma.

ILLINOIS

Minonk, Ill.—U. B. Memmen, 82, retired grain dealer, died here July 13.

Minonk, Ill.—Robert M. Livingston, 73, at one time in the grain business here, died of a heart attack July 6.

Plymouth, Ill.—Keith Shyrack, Port Byron, Ill., has purchased the feed mill formerly operated here by Ray Copelan.

Gibson City, Ill.—Plans have been announced for construction of a 100-ft. addition to the McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., plant.

Industry, Ill.—William Gunning, proprietor of the Industry Elevator & Feed Mill, and Miss Florence McCombs of Hoopole were married June 18.

New Holland, Ill.—The McNeil Grain Co. has constructed two 96 ft. high concrete grain storage bins. The Eikenberry Const. Co. had the contract.

Easton, Ill.—Jacob W. Bell, 79, formerly a grain buyer here, died July 2, at the home of his son, Dr. Lloyd Bell, in Mason City, after a brief illness.

McGirr, Ill.—C. V. Herrmann of Waterman, Ill., recently purchased the local property of the Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., which he is operating as the McGirr Elevator.

McLean, Ill.—Ben Stubblefield has leased his elevator, mill, ear corn and coal business to the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. He will continue his implement business.

Jacksonville, Ill.—The Pisgah Co-operative Grain & Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by fire early June 10, kindled by lightning. Gus Kilner is manager of the elevator.

Hartsburg, Ill.—The Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lumber Co. has completed construction of a 25,000-bu. storage bin, 25 ft. in diameter and 64 ft. high. J. E. Reeser & Son had the contract.

Sibley, Ill.—The Sibley Grain Co. has completed the installation of a new Soweigh Motor Truck Scale, 20-tons capacity with platform 24 x 9 ft. and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Fogarty Siding (Lincoln p.o.), Ill.—Lester A. Fielding and H. A. Fisherkeller have purchased the Fogarty Grain Co. elevator from Jesse Eury and Clarence Lich. Mr. Lich continues as manager of the elevator.

New Berlin, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has improved its facilities with the installation of a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Scale, with a wood deck 34 x 10 ft. and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Brocton, Ill.—Ralph Sunkel, of Paris, operating as the Sunkel Grain Co., has leased the ten Cooley elevators, taking possession of them July 1. The leased elevators are located here, and at Oakland, Kansas, Redmon, Hume, Warrington, Kings, Payne and McCowan Station. Mr. Sunkel has for the past several years managed the extensive business interests of H. B. O'Hair of Paris. He will make this his headquarters, moving his family here.

Arthur, Ill.—Carol F. Scott has moved here from Illiopolis, having purchased a local elevator. He formerly was in the elevator business at Illiopolis, disposing of his interest to his partner, Edgar Peters, early this year.

Crescent City, Ill.—The H. J. Sterrenberg Grain Co., who in the past year handled substantially better than one-half million bushels of grain exclusively by truck, has purchased a new 30-ton 40x10 ft. Fairbanks Truck Scale with concrete deck.

Longview, Ill.—Wesley & Rising of Sidney, Ill., have purchased the Deere & Co. elevator and taken possession. E. C. Churchill has had charge of the business since the death of J. C. Deere several years ago. The local elevator is being repaired, a number of improvements being planned.

Meredosia, Ill.—The A. B. Chrisman Grain Co. elevator broke its all-time record July 8 when it weighed and dumped 284 truck loads of grain totaling 27,264 bus. The day before the big elevator stored 25,477 bus. of wheat and other grain, the business for the two days aggregating 52,741 bus.

Springfield, Ill.—Joe Schafer, 74, founder and head of the Schafer Grain & Livestock Feed Co., died June 24, at St. John's hospital, after a brief illness. Mr. Schafer founded the firm that bears his name in 1904. His four sons, John W., Lubert A., Frank W. and Carl L., are associated with him in the business.

Ficklin, Ill.—Pending the building of its elevator to replace the one recently destroyed by fire, the Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co. will load directly on cars here and divert as much grain as possible to its Hayes and Tuscola elevators. Contract for rebuilding the local elevator will be let as soon as final plans for the new building are completed.

Brighton, Ill.—The group of local men who have been trustholders of the former Brighton Elvtr. Co., which went out of business five years ago, purchased the elevator at open auction recently. Since the co-operative company suspended, the building has been leased by Joseph Swan, Sr. The syndicate now owning the property has not signified its plans.

Decatur, Ill.—Final passage by Congress of an agricultural appropriations bill early this month made funds available for the long sought grain inspection appeals office here, and E. J. Murphy of Washington, D. C., head of the grain standards division of the Dept. of Agr., said negotiations will start at once to secure office space, personnel and equipment. The office will provide a quick and easy method of handling appeals on grain grading, since the nearest appeals office now is located in Peoria.

Charleston, Ill.—A portion of the west wall in the Charleston Elevator owned and operated by Edward Whalen, Jr., collapsed July 5, and thousands of bushels of grain poured thru the opening upon the ground and into the basement of the elevator. It is believed that the jarring of a loading spout by the movement of a switch engine caused the spout to become lowered, permitting the grain to pour into bins and increasing the weight to such an extent that a portion of a west wall, about 25 ft. above the ground, gave way. The grain was saved and the elevator bin is being repaired.

Flagg Station (Rochelle p.o.), Ill.—Donald H. Ewing of Steward is new manager of the Flagg Station Grain Co., and will move his family to Ashton. The grain company is converting the depot building of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which it purchased recently, into a warehouse for storage purposes. It is also building coal sheds along the side track. Flagg Station depot has been closed about 20 years, and removal of the structure to the grain company's property marked the closing chapter in the depot's history as a station. The railroad will maintain its side track for the elevator, lumber and coal yards as well as passing tracks for trains, and the name, Flagg Station, doubtless will always cling to the community.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. C. M. Balsley has forged our name to checks without authority and without sending us checks, money or order. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Catlin, Ill.—We have just erected another Columbian Steel Tank, making us two steel tanks, and giving us a total storage capacity with elevator around 100,000 bus.—Catlin Grain Co., Victor V. Current, owner.

Epworth, Ill.—Iglehart Bros.' grain elevator in which was stored 6,000 bus. of wheat was destroyed by fire with its contents the night of June 26. Cause of the fire is undetermined. Martin Turner, who had been in charge of the business, will be located at Carmi. The loss is covered by insurance and those who had wheat in the elevator and had not received their checks, will be paid in full, officials of the company stated. The elevator was of wooden construction and was built by Igleharts in the late 1890's. It has been a wheat buying center ever since that time. No decision has been made regarding rebuilding, it was stated.

Alton, Ill.—Changes to cost \$350,000 are underway at the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. mill, recently purchased by Russell-Miller Milling Co., of Minneapolis, most important of which will be the installation of an entire new power plant. This will mean the elimination of smoke which has been complained of repeatedly by residents and business men. Electric motors to be put into operation about July 15 will keep the power system of the plant moving until new boilers are installed and are ready to operate, which, it was stated, would be in about three months. Milling machinery is to be modernized. The mill will continue in operation during the period improvements are being made. J. R. Mulroy is manager of the plant.

CHICAGO NOTES

Memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade recently reached a new low when certificates sold at \$350. Posted offers were at \$450.

Howard Kellogg, president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

James Noell, associated with the Quaker Oats Co., was seriously injured July 16 while horse-back riding. The accident occurred near his home, which is located between St. Charles and Elgin, Ill.

William Dunn, 94, the oldest member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died June 30 at his home in Lake Forest after a long illness. Interment was in Milwaukee. Mr. Dunn joined the Exchange in 1879 and until last winter was a daily visitor on the floor of the grain exchange. He was born in England where he had been in the flour and grain brokerage business there prior to 1879. Mr. Dunn was prominent in the grain export trade for many years before the World War.

William M. Hommerding, who has been in charge of grain purchasing for the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., in which firm he was production manager and grain buyer, has resigned his position. He expects to engage in the grain and elevator business in the Red River Valley district and will make his home in Fargo, N. D. Mr. Hommerding joined the staff of the local firm on Jan. 16, 1921. During this time he has supervised the construction of considerable storage and many improvements in the mill. He served as a director of the Chicago Board of Trade for one year and has been on several committees of the exchange. Mr. Hommerding will leave for his new home some time in August.

Thirty-four members of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents and their families sojourned to Twin Lakes, Wis., July 12 and 13 for the chapter's first annual golf tournament, held at the Commodore Barry Country Club. Kibitzing was the order of the day, with many of the non-golfers giving the alleged experts pointers on how to play the game. The weather was ideal and the course was sporty. The speed-boat riding was refreshing, as was the swimming. The ladies enjoyed bicycle riding with the children. Golf scores ran from a good 93 to a disgraceful 132. Golf prizes consisted of a beautiful putter and many golf balls donated by William H. Radke, manager of the feed department of Corn Products Refining Co. The highlight of the affair was a famous badger fight in the infamous "Red Barn." After forty-five minutes of a tremendous build-up the appearance of the proverbial badger gave all the neophytes a hearty laugh and a frightful let-down. The boys are still talking about the "jitter-bugging" they witnessed at the Saturday night dance at the Red Barn by the younger generation. The affair was so successful the officers are now preparing for another.

John B. DeHaven, executive vice president of Allied Mills, Inc., has been elected president of the company to succeed the late H. G. Atwood. Harold J. Buist, sec'y-treas., was elected executive vice-pres. and treas. Elmer W. Lenz was named sec'y; Thos. G. Lovelace was elected to the board of directors for the unexpired term of Mr. Atwood.

Ceres, the goddess of agriculture, has smiled on this fair land of ours, and from every part comes reports of wonderful crops, in many instances far in excess of any previous year. What, then, can be more fitting, than that man should reciprocate in some measure, to show his appreciation? So the 50-ft. statue of the fair lady, which adorns the top of the Chicago Board of Trade building, is to get a bath. The show-ers that nature has given her have not proved as efficient or beneficial as they have to her crops, and in her vigil overlooking LaSalle St. her gleaming silver robes have become tarnished and down-right dirty. And so the acid test is to be applied, to restore her figure to its original aluminum color. The huge clock on the facade of the Exchange building has had its face cleaned, also, and its numerals repainted.

INDIANA

Hamlet, Ind.—The Hamlet Grain & Feed Co. has been dissolved.

Stone (Winchester p.o.), Ind.—Elmer Wilson, 71, grain dealer here for about 20 years, died July 2.

Tiosa (Rochester R. F. D. 5), Ind.—The Tiosa Elevator recently installed a Kelley Duplex Hammer Mill.

Bourbon, Ind.—A new 15-ton truck scale has just been installed in the Bourbon Elevator & Feed Mill.—A.E.L.

Lawrence, Ind.—We have enlarged our elevator and installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.—Lawrence Coal & Grain Co.

Liberty Mills, Ind.—The Clay Syler elevator has been repainted in aluminum, making a very attractive appearance.—A.E.L.

Martinsville, Ind.—The Bolin & Richards Feed Co. has purchased the brick building which it has occupied, and is making alterations.

Tippecanoe, Ind.—Urschel Bros., recently installed an electric truck hoist, bought from the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Poseyville, Ind.—The Poseyville Grain & Feed Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Westville, Ind.—F. W. Schwinkendorf, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co. for many years, has retired and has been succeeded by W. E. Warnke.—A.E.L.

Linden, Ind.—Clarence A. Murphy, who served as manager of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co. elevator for the past 11 years, was installed as postmaster here on July 1.

Chili, Ind.—Noble Truex purchased the Myers & Smith elevator and feed mill several months ago, which is operated under the firm name of Chili Grain & Supply Co.—A.E.L.

Waynetown, Ind.—The Boldt Milling Co., Inc., has been organized, to engage in the grain and milling business; 300 shares, n.p.v.; organizers, Stella Boldt, Robert C. and Mildred L. Landis.

Union City, Ind.—The Pierce Elevator recently bought two over fan shellers, one for Union City and one for Harrisville, Ind., the sheller made by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Dunkirk, Ind.—Whitacre & Stewart have enlarged the service station at their feed mill. Two new style computing service station pumps have been installed and the driveway resurfaced.

Yorktown, Ind.—Wilbur Bechdol, for 12 years manager of the Farmers Elevator at Walton, Ind., has taken a position with the Yorktown Grain Corp., owned by Foster-Kendall Co., Carmel, Ind.

St. Joe, Ind.—Walter Thiele, a resident living near Ft. Wayne, has leased the St. Joe Flour Mill from Roscoe Walter and taken possession. The present force is being retained to operate the plant.

Warren, Ind.—John Lightfoot has retired as manager of the Farmers Exchange, Inc., and Roy L. Mossberg has been appointed manager. This firm also has a branch plant at Buckeye, Ind.—A.E.L.

Walton, Ind.—Donald Fitzer was named manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Hardware Co., succeeding Wilbur Bechdol, manager for the last 12 years. Mr. Bechdol has accepted a position with the Foster-Kendall Co. of Yorktown.

Owensville, Ind.—Higgenbotham & Garrett have just completed the installation of a new Soweigh 30 ton Motor Truck Scale, equipped with concrete deck, 34 x 10 ft., Weighbridge equipment consists of New Style Grain Beam. This work was prosecuted by Leo F. Effinger.

Crete (Lynn, RFD 2) Ind.—The Bowen Elvtr. Co. has made improvements to its plant which includes a new 500-bu. per hour sheller; a 1,000-bu. per hour revolving screen cleaner and a new wheat cleaner. Large cleaner capacity is definitely one of the answers to the shuck problem.—A.E.L.

Seymour, Ind.—The Buhner Fertilizer Co. is constructing a steel warehouse at its factory site east of here, to be used for feeds and feed ingredients storage. The Buhner Co. went into the feed manufacturing business early this year, establishing a new department which is operated independently of the fertilizer business. H. R. Ringler is general manager, L. A. LaCroix, sales manager.

IOWA

Elgin, Ia.—The Weibel Mill Co. is installing a new grinder and elevator equipment.

Dougherty, Ia.—The Lyden Feed & Livestock Co. is constructing a 60 x 40 ft. warehouse.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—George Boyd is once more connected with the Christensen Grain Co. here.

Garner, Ia.—The Garner Roller Mills has been undergoing repairs which included laying of a roof.

Rockwell, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Society has installed a new Atlas Bucket Belt and Calumet Cups.

St. Ansgar, Ia.—The St. Ansgar Lumber & Grain Co. has had its articles of incorporation amended.

Roland, Ia.—The C. B. Johnson Grain Co. is painting its south house and office with aluminum paint.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Edwin L. Dwyer, 47, widely known grain man and cash grain trader, died of a heart ailment July 12.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—Edward Thiele was re-elected manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—Cliff Sawyer, of Minneapolis, representing the Fraser-Smith Grain Co., has opened a grain office here.

Sloan, Ia.—The Pratt Grain Co. is installing a new automatic truck scale with registering beam and automatic printograph.

The Unvarnished Truth About Grain Fumigation

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers

No. 12

What is the "coring" method of applying grain fumigants? Is it effective?

A procedure involving pouring fumigant at the bin opening while grain is drawn at the bottom in order to pull a "core" of treated grain through the bin. While having supporters, the method encourages inaccurate dosage and seemingly ignores the principle that sideward diffusion of gas is inadequate.

Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

THE **Weevil-Cide** CO.
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Iowa Milling Co. is operating its new soybean elevator and storage bins. The bins stand 155 ft. high.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Indianola, Ia.—Paul Allen, who has an interest in the East Side Feed Store, has purchased the interest in the business owned by Jacob Cozad.

Albert City, Ia.—Ben Atzen, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. at Britt, has succeeded Ralph Scott as manager of the Farmers Elevator here.

Duncan (Britt p.o.), Ia.—Wilford Ward, second man for Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. at Colo, has been appointed manager of the company's local elevator.

Templeton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Soweigh 15-ton Motor Truck Scale with platform 22 x 9 ft. and New Style Grain Beam equipment.

Sioux Rapids, Ia.—Ryan & Harms are installing a new 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale, with New Style Grain Beam equipment, and wood deck 28 x 9 ft.

Atalissa, Ia.—Gerald Curtwright of Cedar Rapids is new owner of the local elevator which he has remodeled and reopened for business. The elevator had been closed a number of years.

Massena, Ia.—The Massena Grain Co. has leased the Homan building which it will use as a warehouse. Ed Fuller, manager, has announced. Twine, salt, feed and other stock will be carried there.

Shenandoah, Ia.—A thief pried open a window, gaining entrance into the office of the Danden Elevator on North Center St., recently, and escaped with a small amount of change taken from a drawer.

Traer, Ia.—John McKune, 71, a resident of Tama County practically his entire life time and formerly for many years manager of the Dinsdale Grain & Lumber Co., died unexpectedly at his home here June 27.

Greene, Ia.—An improvement program in progress at the Farmers Elevator includes the widening of the drive, installation of a new scale and dump, and the construction of a modern office. J. B. Hardy is manager.

Archer, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. entertained over 250 persons at an entertainment presented the evening of June 26 in the school auditorium. Following an interesting program refreshments were served. R. J. Hickman is manager of the elevator.

Britt, Ia.—R. H. McCallum, who has been bookkeeper for the Farmers Co-op. Society for several years, has been elevated to the position of manager of the elevator. He succeeds P. Ben Atzen who resigned, to go to Albert City, Ia., where he has accepted a similar position.

Stanwood, Ia.—Iner Danelson and Robert Domer, who have conducted a feed business here for several years, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Danelson has leased the Virgil Hill building and will continue the feed business. Mr. Domer continues in business at his present location. Herb Behrens, operator of an elevator and feed store bearing his name, has purchased half interest in the Stanwood Feed & Supply Co. from Mr. Domer, and the two businesses will be merged.

Manson, Ia.—E. E. Swartzendruber, former manager of the Wieston elevator of the Fred M. Davis Grain Co., Inc., was appointed manager of the company's local elevator to fill the vacancy made by the resignation (effective July 15) of Gerhard Larson. Mr. Swartzendruber was elected president of the company at its recent annual meeting. Charles C. Davis of Pasadena, Cal., was elected vice-president and general manager. Mr. Davis will continue to make his home in Pasadena, making several trips a year to Iowa in interest of the business. G. B. Graham was named sec'y-treasurer. He is manager of the company's Pioneer elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—New members recently enrolled by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n include the following: Mullin & Doughan, Hutchins; L. S. Dawson Elevator, Gilbert; Hubbard Grain Co., Goodell; E. E. Frith Co., Inc., Dubuque; G. R. Clark & Son, Jamaica; Riley Grain Co., DeSoto.

Wieston (Manson p.o.), Ia.—Glen Swartzendruber, who has been assistant manager of the Fred M. Davis Grain Co., Inc., local elevator, has been made manager, succeeding his father, E. E. Swartzendruber, president of the company, who now is in charge of the company's headquarter office at Manson.

Holland, Ia.—Raymond Belz, who recently purchased the Jerry Peters elevator here, is building a 120 x 30 ft. warehouse, to be used for grain storage. The building will be 45 ft. high and contains five bins to store oats, soybeans and corn and so arranged that all bins will be served by the present elevator.

LaMars, Ia.—In the case of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of LeMars v. H. R. Schulz, Mark Bancroft, attorney of Marcus, was appointed referee to determine issues. The case has been pending in court for some time, the plaintiff asking an accounting from the defendant, who was manager of the company for a number of years.

Adel, Ia.—Ray B. Gifford, who has been engaged in the feed business, is charged with having obtained signatures to blank contracts purporting to sell hogs and then filling in the contracts for other hogs, as well as using the contracts as security in the purchase of feeds. Mr. Gifford sold feeds for the Jamaica Feed Co., Jamaica, Ia., and edited and managed the Hereford Swine Journal.

Webster City, Ia.—John Berogan, former manager of the Community Co-operative Ass'n elevator here, was free on \$1,500 bond July 17 after being held to the district court on a charge of embezzlement by agent. He pleaded not guilty. Berogan, now said to be living in Des Moines, is accused of embezzling \$735 of the firm's funds Feb. 5, according to information filed by Keith Graham, president of the board of directors.

KANSAS

Walnut, Kan.—H. E. Clark has installed a larger feed mill in his alfalfa mill here.

Campus (Oakley p.o.), Kan.—L. O. Baber is managing the Robinson Milling Co. elevator.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—Stubbs Feed & Coal Co. feed building was destroyed by fire June 25.

Seneca, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and stock were badly damaged by fire recently.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. sustained an electrical damage loss on July 2.

Viola, Kan.—The Viola Grain Co. has sold its local elevator and business to the Continental Grain Co.

Halstead, Kan.—Lightning struck the Midland Flour Milling Co. plant recently, causing only small loss.

Hopewell, Kan.—John Paden has succeeded Wayne Hardy as manager of the Craig Grain Co. elevator.

Centerville, Kan.—Vernon Wait's new elevator has been completed and was placed in operation June 24.

Seward, Kan.—Lightning coming in over the power wires did some damage to the Midwest Grain Co. plant recently.

Oakley, Kan.—J. Lynch & Co. are building an addition to their elevator, to be used for storage. Clyde Gridley is manager.

Ashland, Kan.—The Chas. Wallingford Grain Co. recently installed new spouting and an air tank, sold by the White Star Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—High winds caused small damage at the plants of Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. and William Kelly Milling Co. on June 27.

Miltonvale, Kan.—The Continental Grain Co. has purchased the Stoneback Elevator. The elevator will continue operation as in the past few months.

Spring (Anthony p.o.), Kan.—E. W. Sult of Zenda, has been employed as manager of the local Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator, successor to Fern Kerr. Mr. Sult formerly was employed as manager of the Gano Grain Co. elevator at Zenda.

Belpre, Kan.—Wayne Hardy, formerly manager of the Craig Grain Co. elevator at Hopewell, has taken over management of the company's local elevator.

Nickerson, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator installed a new electric hoist at its main elevator recently, replacing an air lift which has been installed in the west elevator.

Labette, Kan.—A. M. Crain has completed his elevator and has the plant in operation. Mr. Crain has shipped the first car of new wheat from this county for several years.

Belle Plain, Kan.—The Dorsett Elvtr. Co. recently installed in its elevator a new cup belt, White Star V Cups, non chokable ball bearing boot and bearings, sold by the White Star Co.

St. Marys, Kan.—Mrs. Nils Ross, mother of John O. Ross, manager of the Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co., Wamego, Kan., and former president of the Kansas ass'n, died at her home here July 11.

Marysville, Kan.—The Schulte Elevator, formerly the Marysville Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator, has been reopened for grain storage. Frank Schulte, Sr., is rebuilding the elevator to give storage capacity for 50,000 bus. Lee Price is elevator man.

Tipton, Kan.—The Hake Grain Co. recently installed a new call system at its elevators, which enables conversation between the two elevators. The master station is installed in the office at the scale desk, the new convenience expediting service thruout the plant.

Emporia, Kan.—The Kansas Soybean Mills, Inc., organized early this year by the Lord Grain Co., has completed its building program and the plant is now in full operation, said to be the only one of its kind in Kansas. Ted Lord is president of the company.

Meade, Kan.—Eleven men with shovels worked a half hour July 13 before they rescued J. C. Smiley who was buried up to his chin in wheat in a grain elevator. Smiley was caught by the wheat suction after he had pulled out Leo Shaw who had been pulled under by the wheat.—P.J.P.

Strickler (Solomon p.o.), Kan.—Pat Grier, Cairo farmer, stockman and grain man, has purchased the George E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator here, and opened it for storage of grain. The elevator was left when the Wichita North-western folded up. Mr. Grier operates an elevator at Natrona and one at Cairo, using trucks to transport the grain from one house to another.

Washington, Kan.—Farmers in this north-east Kansas area, opposed to the federal wheat marketing quota, adopted resolutions July 14 asking that the entire A.A.A. program be dropped and that the A.A.A. office be moved out of the Washington County courthouse. A mass meeting to protest the marketing quota was attended by approximately 2,000 farmers, stockmen and merchants.

Strauss (McCune p.o.), Kan.—Robert Dale Baker, 68, who, with his son, David, operated the Baker Grain Co., died unexpectedly the evening of June 23, soon after returning home from his work at the elevator. His body was found by the roadside a short distance from his son's home when the latter went to investigate his father's absence from supper. Mr. Baker had complained of feeling ill that day, but his condition was not regarded as serious and he had continued his work.

Almena, Kan.—The Almena Feed Store, formerly owned and operated by David Bantam, has been bot by Earl H. Dean of Norton, and will be operated with his father, Chas. A. Dean, as manager. Mr. Bantam has leased his elevator here to H. G. Banta of Oberlin, who has bonded same and will store government loan wheat. Mr. Bantam will remain as manager of the elevator until the harvest is over. Later he will take a vacation trip to California after which he will return here to conduct his coal business, which did not figure in the above transactions.

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KANSAS CITY

WICHITA

OMAHA

Carden (Marysville p.o.), Kan.—Fred Forst, Marysville grain and seed dealer, has opened the Carden elevator he recently purchased, with Harry Burnett as manager, an experienced grain dealer who has been associated with him for about 10 years.

MICHIGAN

Albion, Mich.—Earl J. Young recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Millett (Lansing p. o.), Mich. — The Millett Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Carsonville, Mich.—H. Ruttle Sons reported a small fire loss on June 27 due to exposure to the burning Bad Axe Grain Co. elevator, previously reported in the Journals.

Wheeler, Mich.—The Wheeler Elevator was robbed recently, the thieves gaining entrance by breaking a window. Ninety packages of cigarettes, several candy bars and \$34.50 in money comprised the loot.

Vassar, Mich.—Hart Bros. are planning installation of a bean dump and truck hoist at their bean mill. They recently added considerable new equipment at their local grain elevator. Floyd Waterman is manager.

Hudson, Mich.—The Gates Alfalfa Mill warehouse and approximately 300 tons of alfalfa meal were destroyed by fire that swept the building July 5. Other buildings of the plant were saved by firemen. Harry D. Gates, Jackson, is owner of the mill.

Elkton, Mich.—The Elkton Co-operative Farm Produce Co. will build additional storage bins at its local elevator, bringing the storage capacity to 38,000 bus. The bins will be constructed over the driveway on the west side of the elevator. The cupola is being raised to permit expansion of hoisting equipment for the new bins.

Rives Junction, Mich.—The Rives Junction Elevator, a storage shed and a barn, property of Joseph P. Olk, Jackson, Mich., together with the contents of the three buildings, were destroyed by fire July 5. Mr. Olk and Don Phelps, an employee at the elevator, left the elevator at noon. The fire was discovered shortly after. Mr. Olk stated the loss is partially covered by insurance. He owns another elevator at Munith.

Palms, Mich.—The examination of Ray Thomas of Bad Axe, on an embezzlement charge in the amount of \$9,419 brought against him by Fred Bartholmew of Tyre was before Justice N. A. Babcock July 10. Mr. Bartholmew is employed at the Tyre elevator which was connected with the local elevator where the alleged embezzlement is supposed to have occurred. Mr. Thomas operated the latter elevator for several years.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Lightning struck the G. R. Clapp elevator on June '30, doing small damage.

Armada, Mich.—For the sixth time in the past 15 years burglars tried to crack the safe in the Armada Elvtr. Co. office over July 4 week-end, and failed again. The safe's combination was pried off but the safe was unopened. It formerly was a bank vault and an inner vault must be opened after the first door. Orvy Hulett, Sr., president of the firm, has now placed an order for a sixth combination, the company changing it each time after the attempted robbery.

Adrian, Mich.—Resolutions demanding that Congress take immediate action to remove the marketing penalties on agriculture "and to restore to the American farmer a free market" were submitted to wheat growers here at a mass meeting July 17 in protest against the 49c penalty on excess wheat. Felix Witt, president of the Lenawee County Farmers Protective League, called the protest meeting. Rep. Frederick C. Smith (R., O.), who introduced a wheat penalty repeal measure in Congress, was a speaker. The resolutions charge that wheat marketing quota referendum was conducted in a manner that prevented the farmer from freely expressing his wishes with the result that the wheat grower now is being unjustly penalized, and is being deprived of his property without due process of law.

MINNESOTA

Georgetown, Minn.—An addition is being built to the Farmers elevator.

Browns Valley, Minn.—H. J. Perra is building a 24,000-bu. addition to his elevator.

Belgrade, Minn.—The Belgrade Mill is adding a 30 x 36 ft. addition to its feed storage warehouse.

Fairmont, Minn.—Bob Donnelly has succeeded Robert Swift at the Rippe Grain & Milling Co. elevator.

Worthington, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative elevator is to be repainted. Herman Gerisher is manager.—F.E.

Fosston, Minn.—A slipping drive belt in the Fosston Co-operative Elevator caused a small fire damage recently.

Wolverton, Minn.—The Theodore Edenstrom Grain Co. sustained a small loss at its plant recently from high winds.

Karlstad, Minn.—John Lee was re-elected manager of the Farmers elevator at the company's recent annual meeting.

Duluth, Minn.—The contract for the construction of a \$10,000 grain and scale inspection building here by the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission has been let to A. Hedenberg and Co. for \$12,333.—F.E.

Stillwater, Minn.—The Commander Elevator has started work on a new building which will be located north of Myrtle St.

Litchfield, Minn.—Roy Patterson was awarded the contract to rebuild the Farmers Exchange Elevator, recently destroyed by fire.

New York Mills, Minn.—Roland Mursu is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Jafet Tikkanen who resigned to farm.

Alvarado, Minn.—N. G. Backstrom was re-appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at the company's recent annual meeting.

Kennedy, Minn.—McCabe Bros. Co. is constructing a 50,000-bu. temporary granary, 80x30 ft., with six bins. James Ford has the contract.

Baudette, Minn.—The Marvin Co., of which Charles Cooper is local manager, will construct a 25,000-bu. elevator here. A seed warehouse also is to be built.

Ellsworth, Minn.—The Davenport Elevator Co. is installing a new Soweigh 30-ton Motor Truck Scale, with wood deck, 40 x 10 ft., New Style Grain Beam.

Luverne, Minn.—Emil Mollberg, newly elected manager for the Farmers' Elvtr. Co., arrived recently to assume his new duties. C. J. Bluhm is the retiring manager.

Hardwick, Minn.—The Hardwick Farmers Elvtr. Co. re-employed George A. Peterson as manager of the elevator for the coming year at its recent annual meeting.

Chokio, Minn.—A. J. Clark has sold his elevator and feed grinding business here to the Peavey Elevators. W. M. Clark will continue as manager of the elevator.

Lake Lillian, Minn.—E. L. Nordstrom and V. H. Hanson, associated with Farmers Co-ops., are promoting the formation of Farmers Co-op. Elevators here and at Blomkest.

Annandale, Minn.—Earl Peterson, of Buffalo, has been employed by the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. as manager of the local elevator. He succeeds Heino Leppa, resigned.

Minneapolis, Minn.—David Rodger, 60, an employee of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. at the "A" mill, was killed July 10 when he fell 60 ft. from the step of a belt elevator he was riding.

Oslo, Minn.—A 40,000-bu. annex is being built to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, the Hogenson Const. Co. having the contract. The new structure is expected to be completed by Aug. 10.

Beaver Creek, Minn.—The Beaver Creek Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will install a new leg which will increase its elevating capacity 3,000 bus. per hour. E. C. Johnson is manager of the elevator.

Northfield, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has requested that fire zoning regulations governing the block in which its elevator and other buildings are located, be relaxed to permit repairs and additional building.

Imogene, Minn.—Robert Swift, formerly with the Rippe Grain & Milling Co., Fairmont, has been appointed manager of the Garry Elevators here, entering on his new duties July 15. Mr. Swift has been in the grain business for the past 15 years.

Montevideo, Minn.—The Montevideo Equity elevator reopened for the buying of grain after having been closed during construction work. The work on the elevator is not as yet complete, however, and the mill will not be ready for a short while.

Dawson, Minn.—The Dawson Produce Co. will construct a 34,000-bu. elevator just east of the present structure. Twelve bins and an elevator leg are included in the plans. The new building is expected to be completed by Aug. 15. Carl M. Hanson is manager.

Kimball, Minn.—Halvor Homme, son of G. H. Homme, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Kerkhoven, Minn., is the new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. here, succeeding A. J. Semmons, appointed manager of an elevator at Litchfield, N. D.

St. Cloud, Minn.—The St. Cloud Milling Co. Inc., has been organized to buy, sell, and deal in and handle wheat, corn, etc. Capital stock: 2,500 shares n.p.v. Incorporators: J. H. Marfield, Wayzata; M. W. Sowle, Long Lake; H. W. Rogers, Wayzata, Minn.

Wegdahl, Minn.—The Wegdahl Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n announced the opening of the new \$12,000 addition to its buildings. The new structure increases the capacity of the elevator 30,000 bus., making the total capacity 65,000 bus. Contractor for the job was the J. H. Fisch Co.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

Alpha, Minn.—William Morrison, who recently purchased the local Cargill, Inc., elevator, has moved here from Worthington. His son, Frank, is associated with him in the business.

Argyle, Minn.—The McCabe Bros. Co. has purchased the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. The elevator is at present filled to capacity with stored grain. McCabe Bros. will utilize the house for storage only. L. B. Riopelle, president and manager of the Farmers Grain Co., recently suffered a stroke and was unable to continue operation of the business.

Argyle, Minn.—The Argyle Co-op. Warehouse Ass'n will build a 40,000-bu. annex on the north side of the present elevator, so constructed that it may be converted into the main elevator in later years. The annex will be used for storage of the 1941 crop. Work on the structure will start as soon as material can be delivered. Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

MISSOURI

Higginsville, Mo.—The Higginsville Flour Mills sustained a small loss at its plant recently from high winds.

Farley, Mo.—The Farley Co-op. Ass'n reported a small amount of damage at its plant, the result of recent high winds.

Columbia, Mo.—Jewell Mayes has retired as commissioner of agriculture for Missouri after holding the office for several decades. John W. Ellis, Audrian County, was named as his successor.

Kansas City, Mo.—Russell W. Payne of Wichita, Kan., has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from Frank D. Bruce, deceased. The membership sold for \$3,000.

Carthage, Mo.—The National Biscuit Co., which recently purchased the McDaniel Milling Co. plant, is preparing to increase the storage capacity of the plant from 250,000 bus. to more than 1,000,000 bus.—P.J.P.

Hale, Mo.—The Hale Grain Co. will operate the elevator near the Burlington depot this year. The house has been put in shape to handle grain and Vic Dickinson of Tina, an experienced grain man, is in charge as manager.

Pierce City, Mo.—Whitlock-Lines of Monett have leased the Springfield Flour Mills Co. elevator, following Frank Hines' retirement from the flour and feed business he conducted, and will put another man in charge of the business. Mr. Hines will farm at his place east of town and continue his coal business.

Higginsville, Mo.—New members recently enrolled by the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n include the following: Blue Springs Mill, Blue Springs; Jefferson City Prod. Co., Jefferson City; Oak Grove Grain Co., Oak Grove; Ray-Carroll Grain Growers, Inc., Richmond; Carrollton, Wakenda, Norborne and Hardin, Mo.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

William Alfred Gardner, Chicago, retired broker and grain merchant, who became connected with the grain business in St. Louis as a messenger more than 60 years ago, died, recently, in Chicago, of injuries received June 19 when he was struck by an automobile. Mr. Gardner was a pioneer member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. He moved to Chicago about 30 years ago.—P.J.P.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange on July 11 issued notice that shippers to this market before sending any wheat here for storage or on loan should make arrangements for the prompt unloading, as elevators qualified to accept such wheat are practically filled. However, elevators, merchandisers and flour and feed mills are still in position to accept a considerable quantity of wheat shipped here for sale on the open market. Wheat shipped here on loan or otherwise for storage contrary to notice of such action, will be at shipper's risk as to demurrage and loss.

MONTANA

Boyd, Mont.—Henry Grisvold, of Galesburg has moved here, where he will be manager of an elevator.

Coffee Creek, Mont.—The Montana Elevator is being enlarged to give greater storage capacity.

Poplar, Mont.—John Dethman, 56, local grain elevator owner, was killed July 13 in the crash of his automobile into a roadside embankment near Sand Springs.

Nashua, Mont.—The Occident Elevator Co. is building an annex of 30,000 bus. grain storage capacity. The elevator is being repaired and repainted.

Edgar, Mont.—The Markuson Grain & Bean Co. is constructing a 45,000-bu. annex to its grain elevator, to be completed before the new crop moves. A. J. Weightman has the contract.

Hilger, Mont.—Extensive improvements are under way at the local elevator, which is owned by the Atlantic Elvtr. Co. The addition will have a capacity of 10,000 bus.

Grassrange, Mont.—Thomas L. Flemming, 68, prominent grain dealer and rancher of the Grassrange section for nearly 30 years, died unexpectedly July 3.

Conrad, Mont.—R. W. Kirkpatrick recently resigned as manager of the Equity elevator. Kenneth Riley, manager of the Farmers Union elevator at Pendroy for the past year, has been named to succeed him.

Nashua, Mont.—The newly organized Farmers Union Grain Co. has purchased the Farmers Produce Co.'s 50,000-bu. elevator, owned by the Atwood Larson Co. The elevator for the last year has been used to store wheat for the Glasgow Flour Mills, which wheat will be moved.

Denton, Mont.—We recently enlarged our feed mixing plant and installed a new Bear-Cat Hammer Mill to take care of custom grinding. We are building an annex on the south side of our 100,000-bu. elevator to hold 36,000 bus. This will give us a total space of 161,000 bus. Chas. Petronek is the contractor.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., J. E. Gustin, mgr.

Dodson, Mont.—The Equity Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the local 30,000-bu. elevator of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., which it will operate as a storage plant for government loan wheat. The Ass'n also bot the Imperial Elevator here, which will be taken down and an annex of 20,000 bus. capacity will be erected next to the present Co-op. elevator. This will give the ass'n storage capacity of about 75,000 bus.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. is beginning construction of warehouses with a total capacity of about 800,000 bus. at three strategic points in the state. Structures in the Bozeman area will care for about 100,000 bus., while 300,000 bus. will be handled by structures in the Judith Basin country in the vicinity of Lewistown. Here the program is centering on construction of a \$36,000, five-bin warehouse, work on which has been started by the Roy Anderson Co. It will handle about 380,000 bus. The structure will be about 40 ft. high, 366 ft. long and 58 ft. wide. Completion is planned for about Aug. 5.

NEBRASKA

Schuyler, Neb.—The Golden West Grain Co. has installed a new grain separator.

Hendley, Neb.—The B. C. Christopher & Co. elevator here has been sold to the Uhlman Grain Co.

Elsie, Neb.—The Elsie Equity Exchange is building a 45,000-bu. grain storage addition to its elevator.

Johnson, Neb.—The Clark Grain Co. has remodeled its elevator facilities and given the buildings a coat of paint.

Milligan, Neb.—The Kassik Mill & Elevator installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Madrid, Neb.—The Pikes Peak Grain Co. is constructing a 30,000-bu. addition to its local elevator, to be used for storage.

Roseland, Neb.—The Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. has named Ross Munn of Waverly as manager of its local elevator.

Sargent, Neb.—The W. T. Barstow Grain Co.'s elevator is undergoing repairs and will be open for business in the near future.

Clinton, Neb.—The W. T. Barstow Grain Co. has built additional storage units at its local elevator. Bruce K. Jenkins is manager.

David City, Neb.—Alex E. Etting reported a small loss at the David City Flour Mills Co. plant, the result of recent high winds.

Stockholm, Neb.—The Oberlin Mill & Elvtr. Co. has reopened its local elevator, which has been approved as a federal warehouse.

Sutton, Neb.—The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. is constructing two large grain storage concrete bins on each side of the main elevator.

Gordon, Neb.—The W. T. Barstow Grain Co. has increased the storage capacity of its local elevator of which L. L. Jenkins is manager.

Pawnee City, Neb.—F. J. Lindbloom of Marysville, Kan., is in charge of the local elevator recently purchased by the Continental Grain Co.

Mercer (Fremont p.o.), Neb.—The Updike Grain Corp. has acquired the O'Neil Grain & Lumber Co. elevator and will buy or store grain.

Potter, Neb.—The Potter Milling Corp. has been incorporated by Jennie MacLean Jacobson and Carl L. Jacobson, to deal in grain, flour, hay, meal, chopped feeds, cereals, etc.

Kenesaw, Neb.—The Kenesaw Grain Co. has torn out the mill machinery at its elevator to provide more storage room and the cupola has been raised 14 ft. There will be six bins each of which will hold 5,000 bus. W. R. Stanley, formerly of Shenandoah, Ia., is new manager of the elevator. J. H. Augustine will continue to be employed at the mill.



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Denman, Neb.—S. E. Smith & Sons are operating their local elevator themselves. Recently they leased for one year to B. C. Christopher Grain Co. their house at Shelton.

Seward, Neb.—Representatives of elevators from all parts of Seward County met at the AAA offices here July 1 to discuss the marketing quotas on wheat as affecting the purchasers of grain.

Arapahoe, Neb.—S. B. Haymart, formerly of Milford, is the new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Ass'n elevator. Mr. Haymart has had 15 years' experience in the grain business.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The application of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., Omaha, for approval of plans and issuance of a permit for the construction of a grain loading facility on the Missouri River is being considered in the routine manner by the district engineer, it was announced. Plans show the proposed structure to consist of a truck dump and conveyor, with swinging conveyor chute.

Meade, Neb.—A complaint filed in the Justice of the Peace court July 3 against William Hickenbottom, stating a check had been passed on the Farmers Co-op. Co. for the amount of \$258 and that it had been returned marked "no funds," was dismissed due to lack of evidence. The check was signed by Pete Cooper, for Hickenbottom on the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Comstock, Neb. Hickenbottom claimed that he knew nothing of the transaction and was out of the county when the check was signed. He was released on the charge but held in custody by the sheriff for the sheriff from Central City, who had a warrant for his arrest, and to whom he was turned over.

Falls City, Neb.—One thousand farmers from four southeastern Nebraska counties and Brown County, Kan., attended a meeting here the night of July 17 at which A.A.A. wheat quota restrictions were denounced. U. S. Renne of Sycamore, Neb. called the A.A.A. referendum "un-American" because nonco-operators were not included on election boards. Urging farmers to combat "this imperialistic law" in the courts, he described the 49 cent penalty as "confiscatory." The farmers booed one member of the Richardson County A.A.A. committee who attempted to explain the regulations. The farmers contributed \$300 to a \$2,000 fund being raised to fight the A.A.A. in a court test case.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Cereal Byproducts Co. has closed its local office as of June 30. Officers of the company have been maintained in the Grain & Flour Exchange for a number of years. H. Hatch was local manager at the time of the closing.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, N. M.—Robert Ruoff, of the Ruoff Milling Co., was chosen president of the recently organized New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. M. F. Salazar, Cofax Mills, Inc., Springer, was elected sec'y; G. O. Fedric, Clovis, treas.

NEW YORK

Sherburne, N. Y.—Spontaneous ignition in sacked alfalfa meal was the cause of a fire loss in the I. L. Richter Co. plant on July 4.

White Plains, N. Y.—Robert L. Coles, co-founder with his brother, Floy, of the Coles Bros. Feed Co., died July 7, aged 75 years.

NORTH DAKOTA

Beach, N. D.—A 30,000-bu. annex will be built to the Occident Elevator here.

Richardton, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator here is practically completed.

Towner, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Andrews Grain Co. elevator.

Walcott, N. D.—The Frederickson Elevator was badly damaged by high winds on June 29.

Forman, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. will build a grain storage annex to its elevator here.

Belfield, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is building a 25,000-bu. storage annex. G. L. Kukkeler is manager.

Hannaford, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained considerable damage at its plant on June 29, from high winds.

Michigan, N. D.—L. A. Erickson, of New Rockford, has taken over the management of the local Farmers Union Elevator.

Rolla, N. D.—A. W. Poyzer was re-appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator at the company's annual meeting.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Oakes, N. D.—C. E. Roney has purchased the Gross elevator property and plans to build a 10,000-bu. annex to the 14,000-bu. structure.

Goodrich, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n will install a new 20-ton truck scale and remodel and repair its office. A. H. Felchle is manager.

Dwight, N. D.—Math Braun & Co. are erecting a large storage and cleaning house here, the building to be 37 ft. x 24 ft. at the base and 60 ft. high.

Norma, N. D.—The new storage annex recently constructed for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is equipped with Howell machinery, including screw conveyors, drives, etc.

Linton, N. D.—Anton Politiski was re-employed as manager of the Farmers Elevator at the company's recent annual meeting. He has been manager here for the past 14 years.

Mayville, N. D.—Plans for rebuilding the Elendale Farmers Union Co-operative elevator which burned last May were discussed at the annual meeting of company stockholders.

Blanchard, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Co., reporting on its first year of operations, handled 200,900 bus. of grain and returned a net profit of \$4,775.66. George Cooper is manager.

Minot, N. D.—Appointment of Richard Schum as assistant manager at the Russell-Miller Milling Co. elevator, effective July 14, was announced recently by C. C. McLean, manager of the plant.

Hatton, N. D.—S. E. Olson was re-named manager of the Hatton Farmers Elevator; Obert Berg, assistant, at the recent annual meeting. During the past year the company erected a 100,000-bu. addition to its elevator.

Park River, N. D.—The Park River Grain Co. elevator has been purchased by the Farmers' Union Elevator. The Cargill, Inc., elevator, which has not been operated for several years, has been bot by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sherwood, N. D.—At the recent annual meeting of the Sherwood Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. it was decided to buy the St. Anthony & Dakota elevators here, of which Gilbert Gahn is manager. Mr. Gahn has a position with the same company in another location.

OHIO

Defiance, O.—The Miller Feed Co., recently bought a new cutter through the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Montezuma, O.—The Montezuma Grain Co. recently purchased a platform type registering beam truck scale, 15 ton, from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Patterson, O.—Shelby Threlkeld of Jeffersonville and Kirby Threlkeld of Lakeview, brothers, and the former's son, Wayne, who purchased the Patterson Grain Co. elevator last November, have remodeled the plant and installed new equipment, the latter consisting of an electric dump, sheller, grinder, and leg. Shelby Threlkeld, who sold a grain elevator at Jeffersonville before the purchase of the local plant, is manager here.

Ankenytown (Fredericktown p.o.), O.—Ralph Kaufman, of near Little Washington, recently became manager of the H. W. Updike elevator, succeeding Harry Bechtel.

Elida, O.—The Elida Farmers Equity Exchange recently installed a hammermill with magnet, crusher and hammermill feeder, bought from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

St. Paris, O.—Dean Ullery and Kenneth Baker have been employed by the St. Paris Grain Co. to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Jesse Heminger and Ernest Wray who are now working at the Altman Mills at Eldean.

Toledo, O.—Richard Westley, formerly of the home office of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, is new assistant manager in the company's local office of which D. L. Norby is manager. Mr. Westley, a graduate of the University of North Dakota, has been in the grain business for seven years.

Continental, O.—A roof fire at the Raabe Grain Co. elevator was extinguished by volunteer firemen July 11 before much damage had resulted. The blaze was discovered at 6:30 a. m. and at 11 a. m. broke out again in the roof near the seat of the other fire. Rudolph Raabe, Jr., manager of the elevator, and employees put out the second fire.

OKLAHOMA

Shattuck, Okla.—H. V. Withrow of Waynoka assumed management July 1 of the Feuquay Grain Co. elevator.

Baker, Okla.—The Texhoma Grain Co. of Enid, Okla., has recently completed an elevator here, equipped with a 35-ft. platform scale. The company also owns a 22,000-bu. elevator here. —R.B.R.

Union City (Union p. o.), Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently installed a hand manlift and complete ball bearing gear reduction 15 h.p. head drive, purchased from the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Calumet, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. made a recent installation of a complete gear head elevator head drive with sheaves and rope which they bought from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co., together with a manlift.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Superior Feed Mills has purchased a 39-acre tract near the city, to be used as an experimental farm, supplementing work now being done in the laboratories of the company.

Geary, Okla.—Zobisch Grain & Feed Co. is installing a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Scale, equipped with a steel plate deck 34 ft. long. There are few of such decks for scales in existence outside of motor truck scales serving the steel industry.

Watonga, Okla.—Palecek Mills, Enid, has purchased the Farmers Grain Co. property, which includes the elevator, lots, warehouse buildings and merchandise stocks. Management of the elevator or the working personnel will not be changed. Calvin A. Duggan is manager. Harry and Edward Palecek own the firm.

Cashion, Okla.—A two-story structure erected originally as a bank building but used, now, for grain storage by J. A. Johnson, burst, recently, spilling a quantity of wheat upon the ground. Mr. Johnson called two employees from the interior of the structure when he heard the southwest corner begin to crack. It is thought continued rains caused the foundation to soften and the walls gave way under the weight of the grain.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kahlotus, Wash.—The Interior Warehouse is being repaired.

Waverly, Wash.—The Kirk Grain Co. is constructing a 35,000-bu. elevator.

Hooper, Wash.—McGregor Land & Livestock Co. is building an elevator here.

Portland, Ore.—R. E. McGee has resigned his position with the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Milton, Ore.—The Milton Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator is completed, ready to receive the 1941 crop.

Byron, Wash.—E. W. Fry has sold to Harrington Bros. the Fry Warehouse and 35,000 wheat sacks.

Mockonema, Wash.—The Mockonema Elvtr. Co. who recently completed its 100,000-bu. elevator, started this spring, have a smaller one also nearly finished.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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Ione, Ore.—J. E. Swanson & Son are building a new sack storage warehouse of 55,000 bus. capacity.

Seattle, Wash.—Carl R. J. Waltersdorff, 71, prominent grain and seed dealer here, died recently, after a brief illness.

Oakesdale, Wash.—A. J. Addington of Worley, Ida., has succeeded John McCoy as manager of the Oakesdale Grain Growers, Inc.

Monroe, Wash.—The old condensery property has been sold by William Randle to a flax company, to be used to process flax.

Spokane, Wash.—The Grange Service Co. elevator was slightly damaged by fire June 25, caused by an overheated boiler stack.

Spokane, Wash.—George Hargrove, federal grain supervisor in the Spokane area, has just moved into new quarters in the Post Office Building.

North Plains, Ore.—Smith & DeFrees Co. has constructed a 30 x 90 ft. addition to its warehouse to facilitate the handling of seed crops for the coming season.

Snake River, Wash.—Charles Boatman of Pasco will have charge of the warehouse here this summer, with James Lilley as his assistant. The house has been repaired.

Dayton, Wash.—C. J. Broughton is building a 60,000-bu. elevator, 36x40 ft., 50 ft. high, alongside of his present elevator. The Hogenston Const. Co. has the contract.

Thornton, Wash.—A 30,000-bu. elevator is being built by the Colfax Grain Growers. The three elevators of the Grain Growers will have a capacity of 200,000 bus.—F.K.H.

Pasco, Wash.—The Continental Grain Co. will enlarge its elevator from 150,000 to 200,000 bus. capacity. Work on the spur track has started and construction work on the elevator will start soon.

Stephens, Wash.—The Colfax Grain Growers are installing a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Dump Scale with platform 28 x 9 ft., equipped with the Soweigh Direct Reading Type Recording Beam, in their elevator.

Manning Station (Colfax p. o.), Wash.—The Colfax Grain Growers have installed a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Dump Scale, with platform, 28 x 9 ft., and equipped with Direct Reading Type Recording Beam. Louie Delivuk & Co. made the installation.

Morgan, Ore.—Elmer Griffith's 62,000-bu. elevator has been completed. It is 30 ft. to the top of the cribbing and 51 ft. to the top of the cupola. Gas operated at present, it was constructed for placement of electrical equipment when electric power becomes available.

Palouse, Wash.—The Wallace Grain & Pea Co. has remodeled its down-town warehouse on the W.I.&M. railroad trackage, to handle bulk wheat. Bins are being constructed that will more than double its bulk capacity, providing for from 100,000 to 110,000 bus. storage.

Seattle, Wash.—Gordon T. Shaw was re-elected pres. at the annual election of the Seattle Grain Exchange. C. W. Nelson was re-elected vice pres., and D. G. Hagles, treas. A. W. Anderson was named sec'y, succeeding A. G. Tuohy. S. Ursic started on his seventh year as manager of the Exchange.—F.K.H.

Brewster, Wash.—The Centennial Milling Co. has completed its 40,000-bu. elevator, construction of which was started in June. The warehouse also is being changed to accommodate 40,000 bus., giving the company a total capacity for bulk grain of 80,000 bus. Damon Morris is manager of the company's local plant.

Cottonwood, Ida.—Sam Andrews of Grangeville has been appointed manager of the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc.'s local elevator and warehouse. Mr. Andrews, who has had 23 years' experience in the grain business, has been in charge of the Union Warehouse Co.'s elevator at Fenn for the last 10 years. Old storage facilities at the company's new elevator are being remodeled and improved in preparation for the new crop movement.

Dayton, Wash.—M. W. Roe was re-elected manager of the Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., at its recent annual meeting. The company owns elevators at Dayton, Powers, Starbuck, Long Station, Ronan, Whetstone, Turner (2); warehouses are operated, two here, and at Powers, Starbuck, Delaney, Long Station, Ronan, Whetstone and Turner (2). A total of 1,500,000 bus. storage now is available, storage capacity at the local elevator having been increased this year.

Connell, Wash.—A grain elevator is being erected on the Wallace ranch near here for Ezra Thompson, to be used for storage.

Lexington, Ore.—The Morrow County Grain Growers, Inc., in addition to building its 42,000-bu. elevator, near completion, have placed large storage bins in the end of the old sack warehouse next to the elevator, which can be filled and emptied by means of the elevator's operating unit. Plans for this addition were so drawn by the Mid-State Const. Co. that additional bins can be added at any time and serviced by the central power plant. The bins now constructed in the warehouse will store 45,000 bus. of bulk grain. Automatic weighing in and weighing out scales have been installed and construction of a bin adjacent to the loading platform is under way to service trucks delivering grain in bags for dumping.

Colfax, Wash.—Nineteen new bulk grain elevators have been given a total valuation of \$123,230 in assessed valuation of personal property in Whitman County this year, but a loss of \$21,350 in warehouse valuations made a net gain of \$101,880 over last year. Assessor Gladys Thomas said the largest increase in the assessed valuation of personal property in the county was to be found in the new bulk grain elevators which had been assessed as personal property because of having been built on railroad leased land. Miss Thomas stated that valuation of warehouses had been reduced on an average of about 50 per cent because many of them had become idle since the handling of bulk grain in elevators has become more popular.

Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Exchange and the Merchants Exchange, Seattle, on July 1 put into effect a new schedule of differentials, discounts and service charges. Terminal deliveries, unless otherwise specified in contracts, shall be delivered at established diversion points, with track inspection at Auburn on the Northern Pacific; Black River Junction, Milwaukee; Interbay, Gt. Northern, and Tacoma, O.W.R.&N. Cars of grain, flour, millfeed, hay and straw sold for Coast delivery shall be accorded placement on team track or private track within switching limits of terminal. Where one railway must turn shipments over to another to reach the desired track the buyer shall pay all switching charges, advices state. Buyers also shall pay for any switching charges incurred by sellers, who must place cars after hold points for inspection.

Heppner, Ore.—Charles McElligott will construct a 30,000 bu. storage and handling elevator at his place, the Mid-State Construction Co., having the contract. Mr. McElligott is installing seven bins including small bins for handling of seed wheat for treating, and facilities for loading transport trucks. At Cutsforth Corners a 55,000-bu. elevator has been jointly constructed recently by Orville Cutsforth, Albert Nelson, and Louis Marquardt. The elevator is 42 by 42 ft. sq. and 60 ft. high. In addition Cutsforth is building a granary that will hold 15,000 bus. Frank Anderson is installing additional storage facilities at his place. Other farm storage facilities listed in the ACA office, which have been accredited for farm storage include: Fred Mankin, 24,000 bus.; Delbert Anderson, 10,000 bus.; Delbert Emert, 35,000 bus.; Art Stefani, 11,000 bus.; E. Markham Baker, 11,000 bus.; Elsie Beach, 12,000 bus.; Louis Marquardt, 12,000 bus.; Leo Gorger, 11,000 bus.; Mr. Gorger is in-

creasing his storage capacity this season by adding more steel storage tanks; S. J. Devine, 6,000 bus.

PENNSYLVANIA

Elizabethville, Pa.—The P. E. Bingaman & Sons flour and grain mill has been sold to Charles L. Walker of Farmington, Me. The change in ownership became effective July 1, Mr. Walker's son, Leland, taking over the management of the business.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Isabel, S. D.—Konrad Stumier, of Nye, Mont., will take over the management of the Farmers' grain elevator here.

New Effington, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator is constructing a 30,000-bu. annex and installing a new grain cleaner.

Letcher, S. D.—E. H. Hewer was re-elected pres. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.; P. O. Thompson, sec'y-treas.—F.E.

Manchester, S. D.—Work is nearing completion on the painting and repair job at the Peavey Elevators elevator.

Glenham, S. D.—Ora Hoffman was re-elected manager of the Glenham Equity Exchange at the annual meeting.—F.E.

Faulton, S. D.—Ed Demersseman was re-elected manager of the Faulton Farmers Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting.

Hammer, S. D.—Lester Lien of Dahlberg was named to succeed Simon Stave, resigned, as manager of the Victoria Elevator.

Kampeska (Watertown p.o.), S. D.—Robert Nicholson is new manager of the Kampeska elevator. He came here from Fergus Falls, Minn.—F.E.

Thunder Hawk, S. D.—The Farmers Equity Elevator recently erected a 17,300-bu. steel storage bin and a one-story 26x40 ft. feed warehouse.

Bruce, S. D.—Stanley Jackson of Mahanomen, Minn., is new manager of the Bruce Farmers' Co-operative Elvtr. Axel Fykman is assistant.—F.E.

Murdo, S. D.—Forty-two granaries are being built in Murdo for farmers in Jones county who are expecting a record-breaking wheat crop this year.—F.E.

Stratford, S. D.—Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is building a 45,000-bu. cribbed annex to its local elevator. The Hartung Const. Co. has the contract.

Geddes, S. D.—All officers of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. were elected at the annual meeting: Peter Indahl, president, and Bruce Sproul, manager.—F.E.

Armour, S. D.—A 40,000-bu. grain elevator will be constructed by the Community Elevator Co. on the site of the old Farmers' elevator which burned last fall.—F.E.

Northville, S. D.—Construction of a side track to connect with the Northwestern railroad tracks has been completed by H. H. Bockelhiede, Northville grain dealer.—F.E.

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Lily, S. D.—A 25,000-bu. elevator addition is being constructed by the Atlas Elvtr. Co.—F.E.

Twin Brooks, S. D.—Two large bins have been added to the storage capacity of the De Werd Milling Co. elevator. T. A. DeWerd is manager.

Groton, S. D.—The Groton Farmers Elvtr. Co. has employed Elmer Theo. of Devils Lake, N. D., to manage its elevator here. He replaces William Craig, who resigned.

Ree Heights, S. D.—Peavey Elevators are installing a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Dump Scale with platform 26 x 9 ft., and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Lake Norden, S. D.—The C. W. Derr elevator has been sold to the Norden Grain Co. Halvor Eastberg is new manager. The Derr elevator is one of the town's pioneer business institutions.—F.E.

Frankfort, S. D.—Milton Motley, who has been employed by the Eagle Roller Mills at Wabasso, Minn., is now manager of the company's local elevator. Mr. Motley formerly lived here.—F.E.

Grover, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., at its recent annual meeting, decided the concern would not store any sealed grain during the coming year, but would confine itself to regular storage.

Bowdle, S. D.—Helmer and Reinie Leno, operators of the flour mill here, are having the three old storage bins in the mill torn out and will rebuild them. They will have a capacity of 7,000 bus.

Pierpont, S. D.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Pacific Grain Co.'s local elevator. Bennie Holland, who has been manager of the elevator, has been transferred to Wetonka.

Pollock, S. D.—The contract for electrifying the Pollock Farmers' elevator has been let to the Zweber Const. Co. The company is considering building an addition for feeds, seed and flour.—F.E.

Wetonka, S. D.—Bonnie Holland, manager of the Pacific Grain Co. elevator at Pierpont, S. D., for the past four years, has been transferred here following sale of the Pierpont elevator to the Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Hazel, S. D.—A net profit of \$5,789.73 during the last year was announced at the annual meeting of the Farmers' Co-operative Elvtr. Co. Charles Arnold was elected president and E. Engelbretson, manager.—F.E.

Plankinton, S. D.—Carl H. Furchner, owner and operator of the local Furchner elevator for a number of years, has now taken over the management and operation of the Schroeder elevator and will operate both elevators this season.

Bushnell, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son are building a 20,000-bu. addition to their elevator, to be used for grain storage, increasing storage capacity of the elevator to 38,000 bus. The contract was let to the T. E. Ibberson Const. Co.—E.M.

Aberdeen, S. D.—A 20,000 bus 12-bin terminal elevator to be used as a grain loading plant for stations along the abandoned line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway, is being constructed by the Dakota Transfer Co. Estimated cost \$11,000. V. M. Zweber is contractor.—F.E.

Iroquois, S. D.—Peavey Elevator's local elevator has been temporarily closed due to the illness of the manager, F. F. Theophilus.

Bryant, S. D.—A seven per cent dividend on stock and 2c per bushel on grain were declared by the Bryant Farmers Elvtr. Co. The annual report disclosed that 500,000 bus. of grain were purchased during the year. F. W. Guse was reelected president and E. H. Sauder, manager.—F.E.

Bath, S. D.—The Sheldon F. Reese Elevator is building additions here and at Rudolph, Foley, Willow Lake, Yale, Huron, Timber Lake, Hitchcock, Bonilla, Pierre and Menno. New constructions are necessary, Mr. Reese explained, because "our elevators are all full of last year's grain."—F.E.

Sisseton, S. D.—The Sisseton Grain Co. recently took over the B. A. Sonstegard Elevator in this city. Mr. Sonstegard had operated the elevator since 1915. The new company will move the Johnson elevator, part of the Sonstegard Elevator property, from its present site to the south of the Sonstegard building and several other improvements will be made. Andrew Lewis is the new manager.

SOUTHEAST

Appomattox, Va.—Fire in June destroyed the Rosser Mill.

Miami, Fla.—The firm of Hoskins & Green Co. has been liquidated and now is known as Green Bros., Inc.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C.—The Mt. Pleasant Milling Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Washington, D. C.—Ron Kennedy, former sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, recently took on a special assignment for the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n here. His job will be that of "interpreting" sections of the Wage-Hour "interpretations," and he will be working with Labor Dept. attorneys here. He has accepted the job on a temporary basis as he is expecting a call into the army in the near future as a reserve officer.

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—Tom H. Saint, vice president of the Saint Grain Co., and a resident here for 33 years, died in hospital June 18.

Hereford, Tex.—Cecil H. Black, formerly manager of the James Grain Co. elevator at Shattuck, Okla., prior to its being purchased by the Feuquay Grain Co. of Enid, Okla., is now employed here by the Frazier Grain Co.

London, Tex.—The London Co-op. Gin Co. is rushing to completion its grain elevator and grain drier, planning to have it ready for business around July 25. The new building is located on its property on the Petronilla-Corpus Christi Road. E. O. Ross is manager.

Stinnett, Tex.—Clem Kellogg is reopening the Stinnett Elevator, idle for the last eight years and purchased by him early in June. Repairs and improvements were made at the elevator during the past month, getting it in condition for business. It has been licensed to handle government loan wheat.

UTAH

Spanish Fork, Utah.—The Leland Milling Co. has built and equipped a feed mill in its iron-clad warehouse on highway No. 115. It also has improved its flour mill.

WISCONSIN

Whitehall, Wis.—O. I. Olson reported a small property loss, the results of high winds June 26.

Valders, Wis.—The Valders Elevator has installed a 12,000-gal. molasses tank, constructed entirely of concrete.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—George Miller, manager of the Mayr Feed store here, was married June 21 to Ruth Linde.—H.C.B.

Janesville, Wis.—John W. Agnew, manager of the feed and coal department of the Whitewater Consumers Co-operative was married June 25 here to Mary Roberta Cox.—H.C.B.

Superior, Wis.—The McCabe Bros. Co., Duluth grain brokers, will take over the Lehigh Valley coal dock site here for grain storage. The company will put in about 3,000,000 bus. of grain storage space at the dock, it was announced, utilizing the wigwam-like buildings. One of the wigwams will be used for grain storage, it was said, the other two to be used for storing screenings.

WYOMING

Riverton, Wyo.—The Farmers Exchange is rebuilding and remodeling its elevator, adding a bin and raising the roof of its driveway.

Grain Carriers

The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet July 29 at the Gardner Hotel, Fargo, N. D.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ended July 5 totaled 50,921, against 47,628 and 53,485 in the like weeks of 1940 and 1939, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Chicago, Ill.—Railroad wage increases will be considered at conferences beginning here July 24 between the railroads representatives and the five brotherhoods. Conferences between the carriers and the 14 non-operating unions will begin July 25.

Umatilla, Wash.—A barge laden with 37,000 bus. of wheat and pushed by the tugboat Keith, struck rocks in the middle of the Umatilla rapids June 26. The craft had a double bottom so no serious damage was done to the cargo, which was sacked and loaded into other barges bound for the coast.

Washington, D. C.—Michael E. Regan of the Port of Buffalo Defense Committee told the rivers and harbors committee July 15 that proponents of the St. Lawrence seaway were attempting to "steam roller" thru congress the \$285,000,000 power and navigation project for which "there is no national demand." "The seaway is economically unsound, impractical, and more of a detriment than good to our national defense efforts," he asserted.

Kansas City, Mo.—Burton Fuller, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, is holding hearings on thru rates enabling millers of Salina, Wichita and other interior points to make shipments to points in Missouri at the same freight rate as if the grain were shipped direct. The Kansas City Board of Trade, complainant, has suggested that the rate to Kansas City and other Missouri river points remain as it is now, but that the rate on the manufactured products from here to destinations be lowered so that the two rates would be equal to the thru rates enjoyed by Kansas millers. It was proposed that this plan be applied to all cities involved.

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Supply Trade

Silver Creek, N. Y.—Geo. C. Settzo, treasurer of the S. Howes Co., died July 7. After a brief stay at his office that morning he returned to his home and passed away from coronary thrombosis.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Net sales billed by the General Electric Co. during the first half of this year exceeded the billing for any previous six months' period, amounting to \$300,332,085 compared with \$191,619,132 for the same period last year, an increase of 57 per cent.

Chicago, Ill.—All employees of Fairbanks Morse & Co., except officers, who have been with the company six months or longer, will receive special bonuses amounting to 10% of monthly wages or salaries, according to an announcement by Col. R. H. Morse, pres.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Cargill, Inc., has been appointed distributor for CloTrate vitamin products and Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast. It will serve the trade in Minnesota, western Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Montana. To facilitate service to the trade, branch warehouses have been established at convenient points.

Chicago, Ill.—Link-Belt Co. announces that F. V. MacArthur, after nearly 50 years of service, has resigned as sec'y and assistant treasurer of the company to retire. Harry E. Kellogg, treasurer, has been elected sec'y to combine these two positions. Melbourne P. Anderson, formerly general accountant, has been appointed assistant treasurer, and Henry C. Oakes, statistician, assistant sec'y. Frank H. Brandt has been appointed the company's general auditor.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. has announced a new alternating tachometer for use in measuring revolutions per minute, feet per hour, gallons per minute in any manufacturing plant where rotating equipment is used. The tachometer consists of an alternating current generator and a voltmeter of the rectifier type. No brushes or commutator are used in the generator which is of the permanent magnet, a-c inductor type. Although the best generator speed is 1,000 rpm, the tachometer is recommended for operation over a range of from zero to 5,000 rpm.

The Treasury announced July 15 that the \$400,000,000 issue of 1½% notes of the C.C.C. had been greatly oversubscribed.

Books Received

GRAIN RESEARCH LABORATORY, 14th annual report, puts on record the results of the 1940 study of the quality characteristics of the western Canadian grain crops. Paper, 92 pages, by J. Ansel Anderson, chief chemist, Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, Man.

THE RAILWAYS AND LABOR: What Price Peace? by Dr. Sidney L. Miller, professor of transportation, University of Iowa, is an address by the author before the Associated Traffic Clubs of America. The author points out that only two significant railroad strikes have occurred in the last half century, one the Pullman strike in the '90's and the other the railway shopmen in 1922. But peace between railroad management and labor has been maintained at high cost to the railroads and to the public. National Railroad Adjustment Board is accused of failure to check labor "practices suggestive of wilful exploitation, even of racketeering." Urged are needed changes in procedure before the Board "and in the law itself," or replacement of the Board with some device that "will better serve justice." This 52-page book is available from The Associated Traffic Clubs of America, Chicago, Ill.

Butler Bolted Tanks to Relieve Storage Emergency

Recognizing the storage emergency faced by the grain trade in its efforts to handle new grain crops when existing facilities are crowded with the carry-over of previous crops and the use of freight cars for storage purposes is prohibited by the need for these in the growing defense program, Butler Mfg. Co. has developed and made available to the trade a line of steel tanks which may be erected quickly to expand the storage room of country grain elevators.

Butler engineers have designed these bolted steel grain tanks with precision parts and accurate fittings so that they can be assembled quickly on concrete foundations prepared in advance. Different size tanks use different gauges of steel fully adequate to withstand any strain to which the tanks may be subjected.

Since unloading a bin develops a vertical load upon the walls, the bins are specially reinforced with heavy channel steel columns bolted to the inside of walls and resting on the concrete foundation to withstand this extra strain.

Channel steel and angle iron reinforcing is prominent in Butler bolted grain tank construction. The roof structure is supported on twin trusses which span the bin, and are anchored to the top edge of the bin; and channel iron reinforces all vertical lapped seams.

All seams in Butler bolted steel grain tanks are packed with special C.I. rubber gaskets to insure their remaining air and moisture tight. Because of this tight construction, the roof of each tank is fitted with a ventilator, fitted snugly to a center rafter ring to keep out the weather.

Steel ladders are supplied for the outside of bins by which a man can climb to the top. Near the edge of the roof is a manhole fitted with a bolted-on cover. In one of the bottom staves of the tank is a man-sized bolted-on plate which can be removed to afford entry.

Butler bolted steel grain tanks may be set on flat floor foundations or on hopper bottomed concrete foundations, either of which may be designed to discharge into conveyors for drawing the grain into elevator legs. The tanks have saddle stirrups welded to the bottom plates by which they are anchored to the foundation with anchor bolts set in the concrete.

Six-inch fill holes are provided in a section of the roof of each tank to connect with spouting from elevator heads. Set up in conjunction with an existing elevator the tanks greatly expand the elevator's storage space without de-

manding much additional conveying machinery. The tanks are available in a wide range of sizes. The smallest holds 1,290 bus.; the largest 16,450 bus. The smallest is slightly more than 9 ft. in diameter and a little more than 24 ft. high; the largest is 21½ ft. in diameter and a little over 56 ft. high.

Dayton, O.—Two suits were filed in the federal court here July 15 challenging the power of Congress to limit sales of wheat by farmers.

Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify; draft for \$.....; made through bank of to apply on sale of bushels made"

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Field Seeds

Spokane, Wash.—The Certified Seed Co. has filed a certificate of dissolution.

Colfax, Wash.—The Rogers Bros. Seed Co. will build an addition, 40 x 80 ft., to its plant.

Lawrence, Mich.—Edward L. Heath, formerly a buyer for the Albert Dickinson Co., died recently, aged 87 years.

Astoria, Ore.—Indications point to another good crop of Bent grass in this area, with cutting to start Aug. 1.—F. K. H.

Hillsboro, Ore.—New cleaning machinery is being installed in the 2-story addition, 30 x 80 ft., made to the main building on the Valley Feed & Seed Co.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—The seed store of the Earl E. May Co., for five years operated seasonally, will be operated the year around, with Milo Hoppe as manager.

Springfield, Ill.—L. A. Moore has retired from the position of superintendent of the Illinois State Division of Plant Industry, having charge of seed testing.

New Orleans, La.—Louis Reuter of the Reuter Seed Co., who was injured in an auto accident June 21, was able to leave the hospital at Baton Rouge July 5 and return home.

Salem, Ore.—At the annual meeting of the Marion County Farmers' Union, it was disclosed that now the majority of its members are engaged in growing seed of Willamette vetch, Austrian vetch and crimson clover for export.—F. K. H.

Mt. Angel, Ore.—Recent additions by the Mt. Angel Milling Co. are a cleaner, a canvas vetch machine and a large improved fumigator. The cleaning of crimson clover has begun, and this will be followed by the Australian field peas. 50 carloads of seeds will pass thru the warehouse this year.—F. K. H.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Grain & Feed Mills Co. was found guilty in a jury trial recently, on three of four counts of violating the federal seed act by shipping barley malt to a farmer who had ordered spring barley. Sentence was deferred to permit filing of an application by the company for a new trial. The maximum penalty is \$1,000 on each count.

Cumberland, Ia.—The Ouren Seed Co., of Council Bluffs, Ia., stripped 6,000 acres of blue grass here for seed, obtaining about 30 truck loads.

Jackson, Mich.—New seed cleaning machinery and coal yard equipment are being installed by Leland S. Markley in the plant of the Charlotte Milling Co., that he recently purchased from O. H. Schupp. Mr. Markley was for 10 years with the S. M. Isbell Co.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The city council has settled with the May Seed Co. in the matter of license fees, for \$90, instead of the \$1,200 claimed. Settlement was arranged in the belief that the courts might hold unconstitutional the city ordinance governing itinerant merchants.

Creston, B. C.—With 4,000 acres of diked lands under contract to seed peas, commercial mustard and navy and soy beans, the seed firm of O'Loane & Kiely, Vancouver and Lethbridge, have established a resident field man at Creston to take care of their interests. He is Robert S. McMillan of Lethbridge, a graduate agricultural scientist, who has specialized in peas and beans.—F. K. H.

Newton, Ia.—Vern A. Guthrie died unexpectedly June 20 of a heart attack, after a business trip to Des Moines. His father had founded the Guthrie seed and feed business, and Vern became interested in the seed and real estate businesses. At Ames he established the Ames Agricultural Seed Store, and later opened another seed store at Marshalltown. A brother, Frank, operates the Guthrie Seed and Feed Store.

Jackson, Miss.—The annual meeting of the Mississippi Seed Improvement Ass'n was held at State College June 27. H. E. Hendricks, extension agronomist of Tennessee told of seed improvement in that state. H. L. Weir and A. D. Suttle of State College gave progress reports on field inspection of seed grown for planting. Various phases of seed improvement work were discussed by Si Conley, state Commissioner of Agriculture and Lowery Love, superintendent of the state penitentiary farm at Parchman. A barbecued chicken dinner featured the program.

Withey Asks Way to Control Off-Quality Seeds

Howard Withey, chairman of the American Seed Trade Ass'n's laboratory com'te, appearing before the annual convention, July 8-11, of the Official Seed Analysts Ass'n, at Ames, Ia., challenged the analysts to find a way to clean the vast quantities of marginal quality seed that now passes in farm to farm trade, and leads to infestation of fields with weeds.

Marginal quality seed, he said, develops from the small combine-harvester. Many small fields of alfalfa and clover harvested with these machines would ordinarily be left uncut.

Field seeds of unsatisfactory quality do not find a ready market, and do not enter the regular channels of trade. Nonetheless, declared the speaker, they should be considered carefully. The only practical use for clover and alfalfa seed is planting. Eventually, poor quality seed finds its way back to the soil.

Mr. Withey accused the A.A.A. soil conservation program of contributing to the poor seed problem. Where no regulations cover the qual-

ity of the soil building crop seeds to be planted by a cooperator, poor quality, unrefined seeds are apt to be used.

Adequate control over the quality of seeds that move in farm to farm trade has not been developed, said the speaker, and this farm to farm movement constitutes one of the most serious problems confronting both analysts and seedsmen whose natural interest lies in seeing clean farms achieved thru use of clean seeds.

Seed Oats Under Certification in Illinois

At this time the following varieties of oats are being certified in Illinois:

Columbia is a very early, stiff-strawed red oat produced as a selection from Fulghum by the Missouri Station. It has a wide adaptation and seems to be especially suited to southern Illinois.

Iowar is a medium early white oat developed as a selection from Kherson by the Iowa Station. It is well adapted to the northern third of the state.

Kanota is a strain of Fulghum. It has a red grain and is very early. When sown early Kanota is a high-grain producing variety.

Keystone is an early to mid-season, small-kerneled oat with spreading panicle, originated as a pure-line selection from the variety Japan.

Lenroc is a mid-tall to tall, mid-season white oat with equilateral panicle, developed as a hybrid between Great American and Cornelian.

Wisconsin State Pride is the product of a pure-line selection from Kherson made by the Wisconsin Station. It is an early oat which has proved to be adapted to central Illinois conditions.

Marion is a high-yielding selection from a hybrid between Markton and Rainbow. It is an early to medium maturing oat; straw is medium in height, and medium stiff; it is rust and smut resistant, has an open panicle or head and a white grain. It is adapted to central and northern Illinois.

Richland (Iowa 105) is an early maturing selection from the Kherson made at the Iowa Experiment Station. Grain is yellow; panicle or head rather open. Straw medium or medium short, stiff, resistant to stem rust. Adapted to north and north-central Illinois especially on soils of high fertility.

Fort is a University of Illinois selection from Kherson; medium height; moderately early; stiff strawed white oat adapted to central and northern Illinois.

Superior Oats Varieties

Professor H. D. Hughes, head of the Iowa State College farm crops department, believes that Boone, the rust-resistant variety of oats developed and released by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station to Iowa farmers in the fall of 1939 will clearly show its superiority this year. "This Boone variety will be head and shoulders above all other varieties now grown on Iowa farms in its resistance to rust," he predicted.

The Hancock variety, also produced by the Experiment Station, has already shown its superiority in strength of stalk, since fields of this variety have resisted the wind and rain of the past week and are standing while most of the other varieties have been beaten down. This variety is not resistant to rust.

The great amount of rust this year has proved too much for even the Marion variety, which normally does not show the presence of the rust. "Some rust is showing up in the Marion variety this season," Hughes said, "but it is considerably less than the amounts appearing in other varieties."

In yield tests conducted at Ames during the past 5 years Boone produced 12.6 more bushels per acre than did Iogold, which was used as a check variety. Marion showed 6.9 more bushels per acre and Hancock yielded 1.6 more bushels per acre than the Iogold variety. At Kanawha a similar test, also conducted for 5 years, showed Boone producing 19.6 more bushels per acre, Marion 22.5 more bushels per acre and Hancock 8 more bushels per acre than Iogold. All three of the varieties also showed less lodging than did the check variety.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Change in Oregon Seed Agreement

The seed com'te of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, meeting with state A.A.A. officials after the ass'n's seed meeting at the Forest Mill Golf Club early in July, was partially successful in revision of its memorandum of agreement.

Under the changes incorporated in the memorandum, dealers can guarantee their own tests on seeds, where necessary; and storage charges have been increased from 15c to 35c per month.

The state A.A.A. refused to consider an increase in cleaning charges to 30c, so these remain at the 25c figure.

Meeting of Wisconsin Dealers

The Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n's educational meeting was held July 11 in the Park Hotel at Madison, Wis., the state department of agriculture participating.

Pres. E. J. DeBROUX called the meeting to order and spoke on many topics of trade interest. He said:

"We are about to enter the seed buying season and it is hoped that most of the evils of buying will be eliminated. Speakers at former sessions have called our attention to many mistakes, especially among country buyers. Huller chasing, buying in the dirt, overbidding to keep competitors from making a dollar, and bidding much more than a lot is worth to collect an account, seem to be the leaders of our ill practices.

"Another evil is the wholesaler who will buy from anyone packing a seed trier, and from truckers who have no place of business. Wholesale dealers know the trade well enough to determine who is a legitimate dealer or just a scalper.

"It might be a good plan for our association to determine just what is a legitimate seed dealer as our new law is about to license this group. Surely it is one, or partnership, co-operative, or corporation with a place of business, open during business hours the year round, and has the earmarks of a seed establishment. It better be said, define this group and let seeds travel in their proper channels.

"Now, Mr. Retailer, if the wholesaler will cooperate, let us do our best to create business for him. They have more and better machinery, therefore they can do a better job in furnishing pure seed. It will cost something, but the farmer will be much better off in the end, and the cost per acre is very little more.

"One place where the country dealer has fallen down badly is in displaying seed. Let us start in February for Wisconsin with our displays, have samples of well advertised high quality brands, also a sample of cheap seed, show the farmer the difference. It would help not only the wholesaler but the retailer as well by getting a percentage of the business known as 'back fence trading.' Let's all try it for a year and keep track of results.

"For the retailer who thinks he can handle seed corn on a dime per bushel, and other seeds for almost nothing I want to remind you of increased cost of doing business. Taxes are high and going higher. Wages—costs all the way down the line are increasing. Ask a legitimate profit."

FRANK V. BECK spoke on "Probable Effects of the European War on Seed Prices," and employed lantern slides to illustrate.

Dr. L. F. GRABER, chairman of the agronomy department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, said he anticipated a large demand for the Vicland oats, his topic being "Vicland Oats and New Development of Interest to the Seed Trade."

E. D. HOLDEN, sec'y of the Wisconsin Experiment Ass'n, delivered an address on "Results of Our 1941 Educational Campaign" in interesting boys and girls at school in com-

peting for prizes by essays on "Improvement of Seeds, and Weed Control."

F. W. KELLOGG, Milwaukee, delivered an able address on "Possibilities of the Seed Business."

HENRY LUNZ, state supervisor of seed and weed control, expounded the new Wisconsin seed law that went into effect July 1.

In the afternoon seed trial plots at the University of Wisconsin farm were inspected, refreshments cheering the inner man and supplied by Mr. Kellogg being imbibed before returning to Madison.

Financial Progress of the Seed Industry

By FRED W. KELLOGG, Milwaukee, Wis., before American Seed Trade Ass'n

At the turn of the century, the character of American agriculture was undergoing radical changes. The tame hay acreage was expanding at the expense of grain production.

There were few restraints upon the activities of seedsmen. Seed legislation was just developing, but gained momentum toward the end of this decade. Seeds were sold very largely upon their appearance or described as "prime," "choice," or "fancy."

Country-run seeds were allowed to come to market and were usually consigned for sale at boards of trade or grain exchanges. Seedsmen spent an hour or two daily at these markets and much of their buying was done there.

The decade 1910 to 1919 was a satisfying one for the seed industry. The volume of business had expanded; the price level had advanced; large profits had been realized; the character of agriculture continued to change in a manner beneficial to the seed industry. Satisfactory financial progress had indeed been made in this period. Few seedsmen, however, sensed the dangers in the price level which had been created.

The extension of hard roads and the astonishing rise in the number of trucks and automobiles created radical changes in seed marketing. Country-run seeds were no longer allowed to come to market. Traveling seed buyers roamed the country side during the harvest season to hasten the buying process. The accumulation of seed supplies was crowded into weeks, when a much longer period could have been more profitably employed. As a result of this method of buying, price maladjustments were created all too frequently. Too often the index of seed prices was permitted to move without sound justification at right angles to the general index of commodity prices. The long decline in agricultural seed prices began in 1926 when the index was 214 per cent of pre-war. The progressive declines in the years 1927 to 1932 inclusive, were, respectively, 197, 179, 185, 152, 102 and 95 per cent of pre-war.

Such financial progress as was made by the seed industry in the 1920-1929 decade was due more to advancing prices and non-recurring emergency situations than to sound merchandising policies. Speculative purchases had generally been profitable. Heavy inventories at each season's end were regarded as sound investments. Purchases made in advance of the effective dates of the tariff act of 1922 and the staining act of 1926 contributed to the financial progress in this period.

It can hardly be said that the 1930-1939 decade was a satisfactory one for the seed industry. Heavy net losses were suffered in the first five years, and, except for one year, the last five years were generally unsatisfactory.

Agricultural seeds are sown principally for the purpose of growing hay, forage and pasture

for hay-eating animals. From 1900 to 1919 the acreages sown for these purposes increased steadily to supply feed for a cattle and horse population, which had increased by 15,000,000 head.

A great expansion of warehouse and seed-cleaning facilities took place at terminal markets, in intermediate cities and in the producing territories, and many new agencies for seed distribution were established from 1920 to 1939. Coincident with this expansion of the seed industry was a progressive decline in the cattle and horse population, a downward trend in the tame hay acreage and a stimulation in the movement toward a mechanized agriculture. The great reduction in both the export and import of agricultural seeds represented a loss to the industry of a huge volume of business.

In my judgment the prospects for consistent financial progress in the years ahead are not promising, unless a new philosophy of agricultural seed merchandising can be formulated thru the co-operation of the interested parties. This philosophy will have to square this formula: First of all, it must face the facts and discard wishful thinking. Then, it must be fair to all concerned. It must also build goodwill for the industry, the retail dealer and the individual seedsmen. Finally, it must be profitable to all concerned. Not until a philosophy such as this is adopted can the agricultural seed industry look forward with confidence to any consistent financial progress in this decade or, in fact, in any decade to come.

Wheat Improvement Goal in Kansas

The 1942 Kansas Wheat Improvement Program, administered jointly by the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Kansas State College, and Kansas Industrial Development Commission, has set up four goals to be accomplished. These are:

1. To have at least one certified seed grower for each 20,000 acres of wheat in cooperating counties.
2. To have 10 "Blue Ribbon Fields" in each of the cooperating counties.
3. To use at least 75% of the Kansas Certified or Registered wheat seed for planting within the state.
4. To hold a Wheat Field Day in each cooperating county, with at least 7% of the farmers in attendance.

An important feature of the 1942 program, says Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, and L. L. Compton, extension agronomist for Kansas State College, consists of a contest upon to producers of hard red winter wheat in Cowley, Greenwood, Lyon, Shawnee, Nema-ha, and all counties lying to the west thereof. Only fields planted with Certified or Registered seed wheat are eligible to compete.

Just prior to next harvest, contest fields will be examined for the purpose of making awards. The best fields in each county will be adjudged "Blue Ribbon Fields" and wheat from these fields will be recommended for seed. In counties where sufficient interest is shown, a farm tour will be conducted to encourage folks to visit the "Blue Ribbon Fields."

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Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—Horses and mules in the army have increased from the peace-time 19,642 to 47,500. For the fiscal year beginning July 1 the remount section will purchase 120,000 tons of hay, 93,000 tons of grain and 29,000 tons of bedding material. Suppliers are expected to notify the remount depots what they have to sell.

Ottawa, Ont.—The wartime prices and trade board announced July 14 that effective immediately and for limited time the wholesale prices of bran, shorts and middlings will be reduced by \$3 a ton thruout Canada, to meet the situation resulting from drouth in certain parts of the country. The reduction applies to straight and mixed carloads, and follows a conference with millers.

Misrepresentation of Kelp Products.—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered a manufacturer of kelp products to cease disseminating advertisements which represent that his product has therapeutic value in excess of that afforded by its iodine content; that it contains iron, copper, calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, magnesium, sulphur or other minerals in quantities sufficient to have therapeutic value in treating or preventing diseases or conditions resulting from a deficiency in such minerals, or that it will build resistance to mineral deficiency diseases or furnish food minerals other than iodine in quantities sufficient to be of value in combating mineral deficiency diseases. The respondent further is ordered to cease representing that his preparation contains minerals which are not present in land foods or that the average diet is deficient in the minerals necessary for proper functioning and health of the body.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during April, and for four months ending April 31, 1941, and 1940, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs. except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		4 mos. ending	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Hay*	2,829	8,750	13,958	31,610
Coconut cake†	21,632,612	13,957,640	74,406,300	46,474,997
Soybean cake†	2,984,153	6,299,443	8,041,340	
Cottonseed cake†	4,279,947	2,341,846	50,150,958	13,144,032
Linseed cake†	224,400	1,370,000	1,103,086	1,506,000
All other cake†	1,020,154	900,000	11,341,464	6,453,150
Wheat feeds*	29,866	30,519	137,647	138,628
Beet pulp*	107	113	664	1,016
Tankage	5,048	2,400	21,252	10,996
Fish-scrap	2,436	4,261	13,491	25,067
	EXPORTS		4 mos. ending	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Hay	555	492	2,543	1,576
Cottonseed cake	...	31	2	31
Linseed cake	...	29,435	607	74,267
Other oil cake	...	1,200	10	1,200
Cottons'd meal	28	73	160	4,492
Linseed meal	536	135	620	1,825
Soybean cake/meal	1,475	3,182	7,647	26,311
Other oil cake/meal	1,189	334	1,403	9,740
Fish meal	29	68	98	163
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	682	833	2,706	3,230
Oyster shells	1,642	3,860	4,471	8,026
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	99	281	1,721	1,086
Other feed, bran	533	668	1,773	7,497
Kafir, milo, bus.	...	9	160	1,105

*2,000 lb. ton. †Pounds.

Canada has imposed an embargo effective July 15 on exports of millfeeds except under special license, to assure farmers adequate feed supplies, diminished by drouth in eastern Canada.

The California Rice Industry and the Monterey Sardine Industries, Inc., have been indicted, with many other concerns, for alleged violation of the price fixing prohibitions of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Washington, D. C.—Distillers dried grains production in June totaled 16,300 tons, bringing the cumulative tonnage for the year ending June 30 to 192,000 tons. This compares with 13,200 and 158,800 tons, respectively, for the 1939-40 period, reports the U. S. D. A.

Brewers dried grains production during June totaled 11,300 tons, bringing the cumulative production for the year ending June 30 to 106,300 tons, reports the U. S. D. A. This compares with 10,600 and 103,900 tons, respectively, for the same periods a year earlier.

Supplementing Soybean Oilmeal for Pigs

By C. C. CULBERTSON, animal husbandman, Iowa State College

Farmers using soybean oilmeal as a protein supplement for pigs should mineralize it to increase the palatability.

A satisfactory mixture is to use 1 pound of salt, 7 pounds of limestone, and 92 pounds of soybean oilmeal. Cooked soybean oilmeal, designated by its nutty flavor, should be used. A mixture of 60 per cent soybean oilmeal and 40 per cent tankage, however, is recommended in preference to using all soybean oilmeal.

Priority for Feeds

A special priority committee from the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has been working to obtain for the feed industry a priority status in the matter of repairs and materials for equipment and maintenance.

Administrator Leon Henderson, OPACS, has promulgated a general order covering certain industries and providing that materials and equipment necessary for the maintenance and repairs of facilities employed in operations in such industries shall be allocated to such use prior to other competing civilian demands and in the case of emergency maintenance and repair the priority shall be not only above all civilian requirements, but prior also to defense requirements to the extent consistent with the defense program as determined by the OPM. The list of industries given such priority does not at this time specifically mention the manufacture and processing of commercial feeds for livestock and poultry. It does, however, include food processing and storing in which broad category the production of livestock feeds would naturally fall.

R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, states that an interpretation is being requested from the OPACS on this particular point and a request has been made that if the livestock feed industry is not considered as included in the classification of food processing and storing that it be added to the list of industries thus given priority.

If any industry member has a breakdown and needs special machinery parts and repair equipment, if there is any difficulty in procuring same, Mr. Field suggests that he communicate with Mr. Harold Rowe, care Mr. Joseph L. Weiner, Assistant Administrator in Charge of Allocations, OPACS, 2501 "Q" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

More Brand Registrations in Wisconsin

Up to June 15, feed registrations totaled 5,331 brands compared with a total registration of 5,212 brands for the year 1940 and 4,813 brands up to June 15 of last year, according to W. B. Griem, chemist in charge of the feed and fertilizer section, of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Previous total registrations were 4,707 brands in 1939 and 4,239 brands in 1938. Ten years ago, in 1931, only 2,250 brands of commercial feeds were registered in this state. Receipts from feed registrations have steadily increased from \$18,000 in 1931 to slightly over \$28,000 already collected in 1941, Griem said.

Each year more feed registrants are offering their brands for sale in this state. At the same time many Wisconsin feed manufacturers are adding to their lines of mixed feeds. These two reasons are responsible for the rapid increase in registrations, Griem explained.

Nutrition School Formed at Cornell

Edmund Ezra Day, president of Cornell University, announces the establishment of a School of Nutrition at that institution. He says it will offer two years of specialized instruction after three years of college work, and will include the study of problems of animal and human nutrition.

The new school will make use of the teaching and research facilities of several colleges at the university, and of the Nutrition Laboratory recently established at Cornell by the Federal Government.

Dr. Day says that "the recent National Nutrition Conference in Washington brought out the fact that not only is there need for training additional specialists in the science of nutrition and its practical applications, but also for consultation services as well as scientific training for nutrition specialists."

Director of the new school, said to be the first of its kind in the country, will be Dr. L. A. Maynard, who has been professor of animal nutrition at Cornell for more than twenty years, and director of the new federal laboratory.

In addition to training specialists, the school will offer instruction to students preparing for work in which an understanding of nutrition is essential. Agricultural agents, students interested in institutional management, chemical engineers, and others in training to serve the food industries will be given instruction.

Massachusetts 2-Day Feed Program

Over 300 New England feed dealers have been invited to attend the two-day feed program during Massachusetts State College's twenty-third annual Farm and Home Week, Dr. Raymond T. Parkhurst, head of the M.S.C. poultry department, announced July 14. Scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, July 30 and 31, the feed program will include talks on the latest feeding practices for both dairy and poultry.

One of the outstanding features of the Wednesday afternoon session will be a talk on "Sound Credit Policies for Feedmen," by R. W. Irwin of Boston, manager of the Boston office of the Credit Clearing House Adjustment Corporation. The Wednesday program lists talks on dairy feeding and poultry nutrition. Rev. John Nicol Mark of Arlington, well known lecturer-humorist, will speak at the annual feedmen's dinner Thursday evening.

On Friday the feedmen will attend demonstrations at the Massachusetts State College poultry farm and hear talks on the methods of poultry feeding. N. A. Hyland, of Farm

Service Stores, Fitchburg, is chairman of the feedmen's committee in charge of the program.

Copies of all Farm and Home Week programs may be obtained by writing to the Mailing Room, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

Feed Inspection in Connecticut

E. M. Bailey, chemist in charge, reports that during 1940 a total of 1,815 samples of feeding stuffs and related materials were examined by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

A summary of the results of the inspection and analysis of the official samples of commercial feeding stuffs, other than cod liver oils, is as follows:

Total number of samples, 854; samples deficient in one item, 73; two items, 4; three items, 1. Percentage of samples meeting guaranties in all respects, 91; total guaranties made 2,546. Guaranties not met: protein, 28; fiber, 18; fat 38; percentage of guaranties met, 97.

Microscopic examination of all mixed feed samples was made; no significant contamination with weed seed was found and the ingredients were substantially as claimed.

Feeding Fermented Feeds to Sheep

A Russian research worker, G. I. Martynov, reports that the feeding of supplements of fermented feeds to ewes and lambs on pasture is essential to increase the rate of growth. With ewes and rams best results were obtained with 50 per cent of fermented feeds (increase in weight 1.5—2 times). With yearling ewes best results were obtained by feeding with 30—50 per cent of fermented feeds (increase in weight about 1.5 times).

Feeding 75 per cent of fermented feeds to adult sheep did not increase the weight and in some cases it even caused a decrease in the weight. The ratio of the processed feeds to water was 1:2.5 and 1:2, when the fermentation was most effective and the development of the yeasts and lactic bacteria best. A mixture of fermented feed with linseed cake gives a more aromatic and palatable feed than does a mixture with grain wastes.

Feeds Guaranteed Against Price Decline

The Commodity Credit Corporation, it was announced by U.S.D.A. July 16 will sell grain owned by the C.C.C. to co-operative concerns in the Northeastern states, to be milled and the feed delivered to members under an arrangement protecting the farmers against price declines.

The C.C.C. will underwrite any decrease in the price of feed ingredients from the date the feed is placed in storage to the date it is released. Loans will be made available to co-operatives for the feed purchases thru the Farm Credit Administration. It is also planned to work out arrangements by which commercial feed dealers or individuals may participate in the program, altho only co-operatives will be eligible for loans thru Farm Credit Administration. The terms of the plan require that all participating agencies agreed that feed will be placed in storage and released from storage as requested by the C.C.C.

The plan will be initiated in the state of New York and adjacent areas by the Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., a co-operative.

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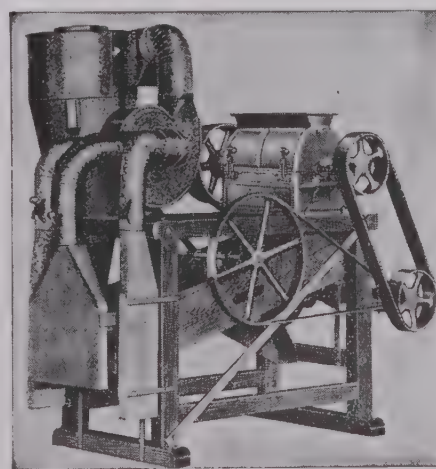
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Increasing Numbers of Feed Manufacturers Register in Minnesota

"The present practices in feed merchandising have greatly increased the number of feed mixers and manufacturers as well as the number of brands listed in the division's records," states the annual report of the Minnesota Division of Feed & Fertilizer Control, St. Paul, covering activities for 1940.

Submitted in the report is an illustrative table, which shows that 327 companies registered 1,216 brands in 1920; 661 registered 4,298 in 1928; 896 registered 6,137 in 1935; 923 registered 6,115 in 1937; 981 registered 6,803 in 1939; 1,081 registered 8,659 in 1940, and 1,131 registered 9,365 in 1941.

Published is Minnesota's feed law, definitions for feedstuffs, estimates of the amounts of commercial feeding stuffs sold for consumption in Minnesota, lists of feed totalling 1,542,555 lbs. removed from sale for various stated reasons, a summary of inspection work and average analysis of 32 classes of feeding stuffs for 1940, and analysis of samples of feeding stuffs submitted to the state laboratory. The report shows that department inspectors visited 1,659 towns, 2,169 stores and warehouses, 1,469 manufacturers and mills, 13 farmers and consumers during 1940; and that they collected 2,425 samples of feed, investigated three complaints and collected three samples on complaints.

Problems of Feed Chemist

By FRANK F. HASBROUCK, chief chemist for Allied Mills, before Southern Feed Control Officials Ass'n

When vitamins were first discovered the manufacturer attempted to include ingredients in his formulas that carried these vitamins. He did not know at that time the amounts of the various vitamins required. Today we have a great wealth of scientific information that establishes in rather narrow limits the amounts of these vitamins required in various types of rations. This information has contributed greatly toward putting feed manufacturers on an extremely sound scientific basis.

Some feeders and some manufacturers still believe that one feed is as good as another if both contain the same percentage of protein, fat, fiber and minerals, and the list of ingredients is identical. This is not the case.

Experiments in feeding the various types of livestock and poultry have proved without question that when two lots of feed are made up under exactly the same formula, but in one case using high quality ingredients (high in vitamin content and protein quality) and in the other case ingredients of doubtful quality, there is a vast difference in growth and production even tho the appearance and general chemical analysis of the two finished feeds may be the same. This has been shown on our own research farm and in our own biological laboratory.

Alfalfa meal has been used in certain feeds for a long time because the feeder and the manufacturer knew that it was a worthwhile ingredient. It is, of course, known today that alfalfa meal is used for a definite purpose, and good quality dehydrated alfalfa meal is valuable for its riboflavin content, its carotene content, its vitamin K content, as well as its content of certain other accessory food factors. Its main value is, of course, carotene and riboflavin and these two vitamins are present in considerable quantity in good, properly made dehydrated alfalfa. The use of such an ingredient, after its assay is established, is an important part of feed manufacturing.

Liver meal, a relatively new ingredient in feed manufacturing, runs high in riboflavin and in a number of other members of the vitamin B-G complex. The ingredients previously mentioned, as well as many others, vary greatly within themselves as to their potency of riboflavin and other vitamins.

The protein, fat and fiber content may be the same, but the quality must be based on the vitamin content and on the protein quality rather than on protein, fat and fiber. Without the proper facilities for determining the quality of ingredients we purchase, we would be unable to tell whether we were making a high quality or a low quality feed.

Moldy Corn Poisoning

A recent report from the Iowa State College throws light on what may be expected from moldy corn fed to horses.

The investigators were H. E. Biester, L. H. Schwarte and C. H. Reddy who describe the pathology of fatal cases of moldy corn poisoning.

Many species of organisms were present in the moldy corn. There was no clue as to the pathogen involved in the disease. Of these species, *Trichoderma lignorum* Harz was grown on sterilized corn and fed without ill effects. One horse, fed the corn on which a green mold growth appeared, died 40 days after the experiment was started. It was also determined that severe microscopic changes are associated with nonfatal cases in which no gross liquefaction necrosis exists. Another horse, killed after consuming the same material for 110 days, showed marked microscopic changes in the central nervous system. No gross liquefaction was found in the brain, but histologic studies revealed small foci of coagulation, perivascular edema, hemorrhages, evidence of thrombosis, and degenerative changes in the blood vessel walls. Similar variations in individual susceptibility were found in a previous feeding experiment.

Three horses, fed corn showing a gray type of mold growth, were killed after a feeding period of 110 days. During this period the animals rolled frequently, gave indications of increased irritability, and at times appeared depressed. One horse presented slight incoordination. At autopsy no gross liquefaction was found in the brains. The microscopic changes consisted of perivascular edema, retrograde changes in the blood vessel walls, minute foci of coagulation, and hemorrhages in the brain. The spinal cords were softened and presented some similar changes.

Marion Hatt, a farmer of Jackson County, Michigan, burned his wheat crop because refused a marketing certificate, having harvested 17 acres on a 15-acre allotment.

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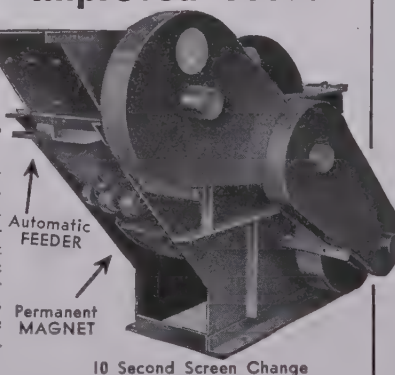
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Efficient Feed Merchandising Methods

By DAVID I. DAY, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

After fifteen years, I felt I had pretty well written myself out. Especially does this have meaning when I realize, as you do, that the men not likely to know these merchandising methods are—not here. The type of feed man who attends conventions is the type most likely to know all that I know and more. However, it may be that merely reviewing some of these ways really effective in selling more mixed feeds—a sort of counseling together—may remind some of us to go home and use what we know. If this happens, I shall be well repaid for the effort expended.

I was in a feed store a few weeks ago. The proprietor has been remarkably successful in creating a local demand for a certain brand of mixed feeds. He operates in a rather ordinary livestock county but his tonnage has frequently attracted house organ attention on the part of his feed manufacturers. In telling me how he had achieved his success he used a very fitting phrase. He said: "Always fish hard where you have already caught some fish."

He meant by that merely this: When we have sold poultry mash to a certain farmer, check up to see if a bag or two of dairy feed cannot be placed. We have all seen good feed merchants follow thru in poultry mash sales from starter mash to grower mash, to laying mash. But this dealer said: "I try to interest all my folks in all my feeds. Just the other day in a chat with a man who came for some 44 per cent hog supplement I found his boy was starting with purebred White King pigeons. I sold him a couple of bags of pigeon mix; and he didn't even know my company makes one of the really popular pigeon mixed feeds of our country."

If a man comes in and buys a bag of laying mash when he really needs also a couple of bags of dairy feed, a few bags of swine supplement, and a bag of rabbit pellets, the dealer really lost money. He let more business escape than he captured, and possibly this sort of thing has gone on for months and years.

FARM VISITS—Well, how shall a feed retailer know in what direction to probe for additional feed business? How can he know whether or not the customer is being sold to the limit of his needs? The answer is that there is no good substitute for personal farm visitation. These visits you make to farms warm the customer's heart. While you make a social call, you can see what there is on each farm. At the same time just by talking at the store or mill, asking questions about folks in the various rural communities, you learn about a great deal of livestock, pets and the like you would not otherwise know existed. While I am on the subject, it may be well for you to look around town and pick up the small business of the backlot fanciers and, in particular, make friends with the dog owners.

IDLE TALK.—I find too many feed dealers keeping busy customers waiting while the dealer lectures on the war overseas and its causes. Too many dealers are virtually authorities on the maps of Ethiopia and Iraq who get lost the first side road they take after leaving town. It is all right, indeed, to be interested in world affairs and in far-off places and people. But leave all these for after-business hours. While you are feed retailing leave world politics and statecraft as nearly alone as customers will allow and focus your thoughts on the things that butter your bread. With this mental attitude prevailing, I think you will likely know what livestock and poultry the folks have in your trade territory and little potential business will elude you.

A FEED TRADE SCHOOL.—I wish we could prevail upon Purdue or some other school

in the middlewest to organize and offer a one-year course in retail feed merchandising. Every feed store and feed mill needs at least one man who has a working knowledge of feeds and feeding, knows how to mix balanced feeds for all classes of livestock and poultry, who can help the average farmer solve his problems. One class in that sort of education should limit itself to poultry diseases, their diagnosis, prevention, and cure for I need not tell you feed and grain dealers that disease is taking a dreadful toll of profits and has been at it for years.

When a dry cleaner has a son or a young employee he wishes to train, he can send the youngster to Silver Springs, Md., and he comes back trained in all modern methods. The laundryman can send his son to Ohio Mechanics Institute at Cincinnati or to the training school of the American Institute of Laundering at Joliet, Ill. The barber in my village is one of the best anywhere, but he is not training his son. He is sending the boy to a barber college. It seems that every man on the street can educate his son to follow in his own footsteps except the modern feed merchant. A man wrote me from a little town upstate three years ago for the name of a school offering quick intensive training in feed merchandising, but I haven't found it yet.

The numerous feed and grain conventions over the United States, in my opinion, might well focus attention upon this training school

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran and gray shorts, cottonseed meal and soybean meal in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn bean meal, and spot No. 1 fine ground alfalfa and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
May 17.....	19.50	20.50	17.60	20.75
May 24.....	18.00	19.00	17.25	20.40
May 31.....	18.50	19.50	17.25	20.70
June 7.....	19.00	20.00	18.65	22.00
June 14.....	20.50	22.50	19.50	22.50
June 21.....	21.00	25.00	19.85	23.25
June 28.....	23.00	27.50	20.50	24.40
July 5.....	22.00	26.50	20.40	23.65
July 12.....	23.50	29.00	22.50	26.25
July 19.....	24.00	29.00	21.75	24.95

	St. Louis*		Chicago	Memphis
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Soy-meal
May 17.....	20.80	22.90	135 1/4	23.65
May 24.....	20.25	22.50	136 1/4	24.25
May 31.....	20.50	22.70	133 3/4	23.80
June 7.....	21.90	24.10	133 3/4	24.35
June 14.....	22.60	24.75	138	24.90
June 21.....	22.90	25.40	144	27.40
June 28.....	23.75	26.10	147 3/4	27.10
July 5.....	23.65	26.00	146	28.20
July 12.....	25.50	27.65	151	28.90
July 19.....	25.00	27.10	153 3/4	28.90

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	Chicago
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
May 17.....	31.00	26.15	20.20	73 3/4
May 24.....	31.00	26.25	19.70	74 3/4
May 31.....	31.00	25.95	19.70	74 1/4
June 7.....	32.00	26.15	19.20	74 3/4
June 14.....	32.00	27.00	20.20	74
June 21.....	32.00	29.85	20.20	74 3/4
June 28.....	35.00	30.00	21.20	74 1/2
July 5.....	35.00	30.50	21.70	74 1/4
July 12.....	36.00	31.70	21.70	74 1/2
July 19.....	38.00	31.50	21.70	73 3/4

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

problem in 1942. Possibly, all working together, the industry itself might establish its own institute as the laundrymen have done and so many other trades and industries have done in the last decade or two.

Recent Developments in Vitamin Research

By R. ADAMS DUTCHER, of Pennsylvania State College, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

[Continued from page 39]

Vitamin B-6, pyridoxine, is now obtainable in crystalline form and we can write its chemical formula. While it is known as the anti-acrodynia factor, it is not of sufficient importance at present to spend very much time on it.

Alpha tocopherol, a complex alcohol, is also known as vitamin E, as everybody knows. It can be manufactured in quantity by microdistillation and seems to have functions other than as an "anti-sterility" vitamin. Apparently, it plays an important role in preventing and curing certain types of muscular dystrophy and has been described as preventing encephalomalacia in "crazy chicks." Its clinical value, so far as I can learn, is still pretty much open to question.

Vitamin D research has shown no pronounced trends in past months other than the tendency to show increased interest in activated 7-dehydrocholesterol as a commercial source of vitamin D for food fortification. With the exception of poultry, activated ergosterol and natural D seem to compare quite favorably for all practical purposes and can be used more or less interchangeably.

The chemistry of vitamin K, the anti-hemorrhagic vitamin, has been worked out and a number of related compounds have been found to promote prothrombin formation and hasten blood clotting. Clinical applications continue to appear in the medical literature and a water soluble form of vitamin K has been described which can now be injected into the blood stream. So far as I am aware, alfalfa leaf meal and putrefying fish continue to be the principal sources of the K vitamins, of which these are two, K-1 and K-2.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Kansas City, Mo.—The International Baby Chick Ass'n will hold its silver jubilee convention July 22 to 25 in the Municipal Auditorium.

A new source of vitamin D for poultry rations is delsterol made by the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., using sterols as the base. It was discovered in 1927 that the sterols could be transformed by ultra-violet light into the anti-rachitic factor known as vitamin D.

Towson, Md.—Harry T. Campbell Sons' Co. has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from representing that its product is the only grit having a natural manganese content; to cease representing that the feeding of this product will be of appreciable benefit in producing thicker or smoother egg shells, increasing the fertility of hatching eggs or the vitality of poultry, or in developing stronger bones or in producing better or more eggs, unless the representation is specifically limited to addition of the product to diets deficient in calcium.

Feed Consumption, Feathering and Growth of Chicks

By H. L. WILCKE and JOHN C. HAMMOND of Animal Nutrition Division of Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A.

The cereal grains occupy a prominent position in the diets of poultry of all ages, yet definite information regarding the value of each of these cereals for specific purposes is lacking. Only within the last few years have there been active attempts to compare the cereal grains used with respect to their growth-promoting and bone-forming properties for chicks. The feathering of growing chicks is important to the broiler producer and to all producers of chicks because well-feathered broilers sell to much better advantage than others and because there is less danger of cannibalism among well-feathered chicks.

Twelve lots of Single-Comb White Leghorn chicks, each lot containing 50 birds, were fed oats, barley, corn, or wheat as the principal cereal portion of the diet. This work was carried on in 1936 at the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

Altho the diet containing corn as the sole grain had larger quantities of vitamins A and the G complex than the other diets, the one with oats as the sole grain produced the most rapid gains of any of the diets containing single grains. The remaining single-grain diets ranked in the following order: Barley, wheat, corn.

There appeared to be little difference in the efficiency of the diets used as measured by the units of feed necessary to produce a unit of gain in weight.

Chicks fed a diet in which corn was the sole grain had a very poor quality of feathering.

The addition of 20 per cent of ground oat hulls, ground hulled oats, or ground whole oats to corn or to wheat diets improved the rate of growth and also improved the quality of feathering in the corn-fed chicks.

Oat hulls proved to be more effective than hulled oats or whole oats in supplementing wheat, but there seemed to be no difference in the value of these three products as supplements for corn.

The difference in bone development in the several lots was regarded due to the effect of the diet on general development rather than to a specific effect on bone development.

Apparently oats and barley exert a slightly depressing effect on the percentage of ash in the tibiae of chicks, but this decrease in percentage of ash is slight and probably of little biological significance since the values for all lots were well above the minimum accepted as normal.

The data presented indicate that the 4 grains used do not possess rachitogenic properties.

Differences in rate of growth were due directly to differences in feed intake and not to differences in efficiency of the diets.

Mineral Feed Mfrs. to Meet

The Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Sept. 5 at the Olympia Fields Country Club, near Chicago, Ill., it is announced by President John Ahern of Quincy, Ill.

The business session will be held at 9:30 a. m. Luncheon will be followed by a golf tournament. The banquet will be given at the Club at 7:30 p. m.

Proso Millet in Poultry Ration

Proso or hog millet has been fed to both chicks and hens with good success. It usually replaces corn, having about the same feeding value. Generally, it is considered best ground in the mash, altho it makes a good scratch feed for chicks. Experiments in both North and South Dakota indicate that the millet can replace corn, pound for pound, in almost any ration for chickens.—H. J. Sloan, poultry division, Minn. Exp. Sta.

Broad Poultry Program at Cornell

A many-sided attack on problems of the poultry industry is underway at Cornell University, with research men in two colleges leading the way. Economists, agronomists, veterinarians, poultrymen and engineers are combining their efforts in the research.

In the poultry department, work is progressing on nutrition, genetics, and incubation, announces Prof. J. H. Bruckner, acting head. In nutrition, the studies are centered on the requirements of poultry for vitamin G, the protein needs of laying hens, poultry pastures, the cause and prevention of the crazy-chick disease, the role of manganese in feeding, and the importance of a new vitamin found in milk.

No Guesswork in Poultry Feeding

Portland, Ore.—Guesswork in feeding and nutritional problems will have to be eliminated if Oregon hatcherymen are to remain in business, Prof. H. E. Cosby, head of the poultry department warned at the one-day annual meeting of the Oregon Baby Chick Ass'n.

Hatcherymen devoted much of their discussion to feed problems, but also heard reports that the poultry industry had exceeded the government's request for increased poultry population, that the poultry outlook is very encouraging, and that the Oregon Baby Chick Ass'n has completed a highly successful year with a total membership of 46.

Declaring that feed carries a tremendous responsibility in successful poultry operation and also receives a lot of unjustified criticism, Cosby pointed out that there is no particular mystery in feed problems, but that complicated nutrients frequently lead to confusion.

Careful study of the ingredients of feeds as to their various nutrients in order that a balanced ration may be obtained is essential, so it is becoming increasingly necessary that poultrymen make the word vitamins as much a part of their vocabulary as proteins. A pound-basis mixture does not solve the problem at all, unless each different ingredient is carefully analyzed.—F.K.H.

Effect of Feed on Flavor of Cooked Chickens

W. E. Poley, Amanda Rosenquist and A. L. Moxon of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, in the U. S. Journal of Agricultural Research report on the effect of corn, wheat and barley in the diet on the flavor of fried and roasted chickens.

Palatability scores show that there were no significant differences in the intensity or desirability factors in respect to aroma, flavor, tenderness, or juiciness of the light and dark meats from the fryers receiving either corn, wheat, or barley as the principal constituent of the ration. The greatest differences in the judges' scores are found in (1) the intensity of aroma of the dark meat of the corn-fed fryers, which was scored slightly higher than that of either the wheat- or barley-fed fryers, and (2) tenderness, which was scored slightly higher in the corn-fed than in the wheat-fed. Of the desirability factors, the aroma and juiciness of the light meat of the wheat-fed groups were scored slightly higher than for either the corn- or barley-fed birds. The flavor of the light meat was also scored a little higher with those receiving corn. None of these differences was significant, however.

The dressing and cooking percentages of the edible and inedible parts of the carcasses of roasters were not appreciably different whether the birds received yellow corn, wheat, or barley. As with the fryers, the average dressed weight was appreciably less for the barley-fed groups than for the corn-fed. The birds receiving wheat also weighed less than those receiving corn. The percentage dressed weight of the live weight was somewhat greater with the birds receiving corn, as would be expected with slightly better fleshing. The percentage of total inedible parts was also slightly higher and the percentage of edible meat slightly lower in these birds than in those receiving either barley or wheat. There were no appreciable differences between the percentages of edible cooked light flesh, dark flesh, and skin, although the corn-fed birds had somewhat larger amounts, followed in order by those fed wheat and barley. There was a somewhat greater residue of drippings and juice from the corn-fed birds, less from the barley-fed, and least from the wheat-fed. The inedible portion was slightly higher in the corn group, but the percentages were practically the same for all groups.

Cooking losses varied a great deal within the groups, but seemed slightly higher with those receiving wheat. All of these calculations are based upon half of the carcass and do not include the giblets, abdominal fat, or neck. To calculate the percentages for the whole carcass, the formula given for the fryers is used. Accordingly, 30.6 per cent of the drawn weight was light meat in the corn-fed roasters while 22.2 and 6.6 per cent was dark meat and skin respectively (total 59.4 per cent edible), with 3.2 per cent residue or drippings and 7.6 per cent cooking loss by evaporation. These percentages might be expected if roasters are cut in half for roasting; naturally they do not indicate the percentages that would be obtained if other roasting methods were used.

The palatability scores for roasters show that there were no significant differences in either the intensity or desirability factors as regards aroma, flavor, tenderness, and juiciness of the light and dark meats from the birds receiving corn, wheat, or barley as the principal constituent of the ration. The differences between the average scores of the birds in the different roaster groups were even smaller than the differences between the fryers on the different rations.

The greatest differences between the average scores of the judges were in tenderness and desirability of flavor of the dark meat. The dark meat of the corn-fed roasters was considered slightly tenderer and of better flavor than that of the barley-fed roasters. In general, there was considerable variation in the judges'

scores, and therefore agreement could not be reached on whatever differences might have existed in the palatability of these roasters. It should be kept in mind that, although all these birds were fed, managed, dressed, drawn, chilled, and roasted under uniform conditions there may have been some differences due to handling that affected palatability. For instance, if the bird did not bleed completely when killed, any blood remaining in the tissues might, after a few days holding, taste rather strong and affect the judges' score of the flesh.

More Layers on Farms

The number of layers on farms in January, 1942, is expected to be from 5 to 10 per cent larger than in January of this year, according to the U. S. D. A.

On June 1 about 8 per cent more young chickens in flocks of crop reporters than a year earlier. Since 1927 the change from a year earlier in the number of layers on farms each January has averaged about half as large as the change from a year earlier in number of young chickens reported in farm flocks the previous June 1. Individual instances, however, have deviated considerably from this usual relationship. Because of the much more favorable feed-egg ratio in prospect for the rest of 1941 as compared with a year earlier, the increase in the number of layers by next January is expected to approximate the increase in number of young chickens reported in June. An increase in laying flocks of close to 10 per cent is needed to attain the Department of Agriculture's goal under the food-for-Britain program.

Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in the first 5 months of this year was about one-fifth larger than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in May was about one-fourth larger than in May, 1940, and about one-tenth larger than the previous record high for May in 1939.

Feed Consumption and Egg Production

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station is engaged in a study of the influence of certain rations on the composition and quantity of fat deposited in eggs and adipose tissue of chickens. Results of a previous experiment (1938) in which different amounts of yellow corn contained in balanced rations for growing Rhode Island Red chickens were replaced by thick distillery slop showed that the rations containing the larger amount of yellow corn developed fatter and better flavored chickens and the fat deposited in the chicks had a lower iodine number and a higher refractive index.

Unpublished data obtained at the Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. yielded similar results when distillers' corn dried grains which contained less than 1% of starch replaced different amounts of yellow corn, containing approx. 62% of starch, in rations for growing chicks. From these experiments it was deduced that the fat deposited in growing chicks raised in battery brooders was derived mainly from the starch in the corn.

This phase of the experiment was planned to determine the effects produced on the quantity and composition of the body reserve fat deposited in laying hens and egg yolk by rations which differed widely in composition, particularly in starch content, and to compare the total weight of feeds and of nutrients consumed by the laying hens with the weight of eggs and of fat in the eggs produced during a given period of time.

As a summary it may be said that even tho the average amounts and compositions of feed consumed by the hens in each lot during 18 weeks varied widely the average number of pounds of eggs, dried shells, white,

wet yolks, dried yolks, and dried fat in the egg were approximately the same in each lot for each pound of feed consumed per hen. However, more fat was found in the body of the hens receiving rations containing the larger percentages of starch.

Feeding Growing Chicks

If the all-mash method of feeding is to be used, the following diets will be found to be entirely satisfactory, no matter whether the chicks are being raised in brooder houses with access to range or in battery brooders:

All-Mash Starting and Growing Diet No. 1

Ingredient	Parts, by weight
Ground yellow corn.....	32.0
Wheat middlings	20.0
Wheat bran	15.0
Dried skim milk (or dried buttermilk) ..	5.0
Meat scrap	5.0
Fish meal	5.0
Soybean meal	5.0
Corn-gluten meal	5.0
Alfalfa-leaf meal	5.5
Ground limestone (or oyster-shell).....	1.5
Common salt (or salt mixture).....	.5
Cod-liver oil ¹ .....	.5
Total.....	100.0

All-Mash Starting and Growing Diet No. 2

Ingredient	Parts, by weight
Ground yellow corn.....	30.0
Finely ground oats.....	10.0
Wheat middlings	10.0
Wheat bran	10.0
Dried skim milk (or dried buttermilk) ..	10.0
Meat scrap	10.0
Soybean meal	10.0
Alfalfa-leaf meal	8.0
Ground limestone (or oyster-shell).....	1.0
Salt mixture .....	.5
Cod-liver oil ¹ .....	.5
Total.....	100.0

All-Mash Starting and Growing Diet No. 3

Ingredient	Parts, by weight
Ground yellow corn.....	33.0
Wheat middlings	20.0
Wheat bran	15.0
Meat scrap	16.0
Dried skim milk (or dried buttermilk) ..	5.0
Alfalfa-leaf meal	9.0
Ground limestone (or oyster-shell).....	1.0
Common salt (or salt mixture).....	.5
Cod-liver oil ¹ .....	.5
Total.....	100.0

All-Mash Starting and Growing Diet No. 4

Ingredient	Parts, by weight
Ground yellow corn.....	37.0
Finely ground oats.....	10.0
Wheat middlings	10.0
Wheat bran	10.0
Meat scrap	17.0
Dried skim milk (or dried buttermilk) ..	5.0
Alfalfa-leaf meal	9.0
Ground limestone (or oyster-shell).....	1.0
Salt mixture .....	.5
Cod-liver oil ¹ .....	.5
Total.....	100.0

¹If the chicks have access to range and plenty of sunshine, the cod-liver oil may be omitted after the eighth week.

The salt mixture listed in these four diets should consist of 100 pounds of common salt and 1.7 pounds of anhydrous manganous sulfate (or 2.5 pounds of manganous sulfate tetrahydrate). The use of this salt mixture is optional in diets Nos. 1 and 3 but is required in diets Nos. 2 and 4.

The cod-liver oil should contain not less than 85 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D and not less than 600 International units of vitamin A per gram. If fortified cod-liver oil or other fish oil is used, the quantity recommended by the manufacturer should be included in the diet.

Any ground grain or mixture of ground grains may be used in place of ground yellow corn in these four all-mash diets. Meat scrap and fish meal may be used interchangeably. Oystershell and limestone grit should not be fed with these all-mash diets, because all the needed calcium is included. — *Bull.* 1841, U.S.D.A.

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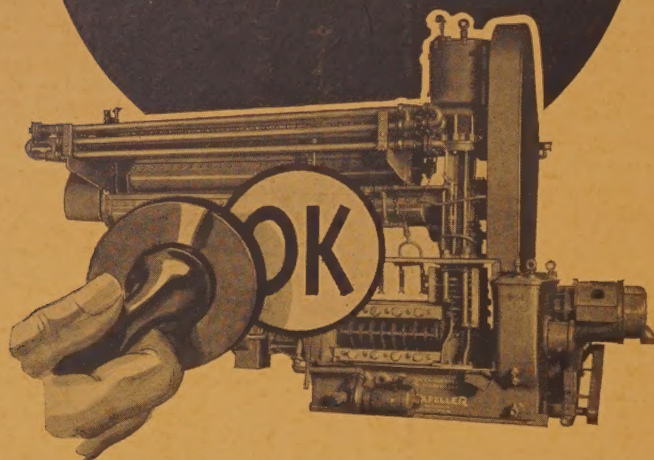
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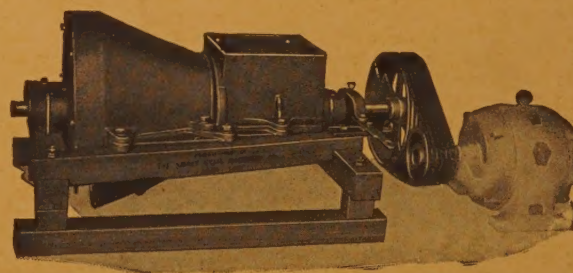
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